

WELSH MINE HORROR

120 Workmen Perish in Disaster in Rhondda Valley Colliery.

WORK OF RESCUE DIFFICULT

Foul Air in Workings Drives Back Rescuers—Many Bodies Have Already Been Recovered—Mouth of Pit Thronged by Weeping Relatives.

Cardiff, Wales, July 12.—An explosion of fire damp in No. 2 pit of the United Colliery company at Wattstown in the Rhondda valley, the center of the great Welsh coal fields, is believed to have resulted in the loss of at least 120 lives.

The explosion was followed immediately by the belching of clouds of smoke and dust from the pit shaft, in which 150 men were working. The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit. All communication with the doomed men is completely cut off. No. 1 shaft, adjoining, has ordinarily afforded communication with No. 2. The 800 men in No. 1 and the few who escaped from No. 2 were drawn up.

A rescue party descended, but its work was seriously impeded by the foul air and the falling masses of earth dislodged by the explosion. Altogether nine bodies have been recovered.

Heroic efforts have been made for hours to reach the entombed, but late last night the absence of all sound from the interior of the mine told the tale of the worst disaster that has taken place in South Wales since 1894.

The news of the explosion spread rapidly and hundreds of women and children and thousands of men thronged the head of the pit seeking information. The mountain roadways are crowded and there are now streams of people in the neighborhood of the mine, all contributing to the pitiful scenes.

Efforts at rescue were still in progress at midnight, when 59 more bodies have been recovered from the workings of the mine. Currents of fresh air were being driven through the shaft and the rescuers are now working with the hope of reducing the list of fatalities.

PEASANT KILLS OFFICIAL.

Count Shouvaloff, Prefect of Moscow, Killed by Assassin.

Moscow, July 12.—Major General Count Shouvaloff, prefect of police here and formerly attached to the ministry of the interior, was assassinated while receiving petitions. One of the petitioners drew a revolver and fired five times at the prefect, who fell dead.

The assassin, who was dressed as a peasant, has not been identified. He was recently arrested as a political suspect, but escaped from the police station before his examination.

The assassin walked in the ante-room of the prefecture until the other petitioners had been received and then entering the audience hall he advanced towards Count Shouvaloff, firing five shots at close range.

One bullet wounded the count in the pericardium, another pierced his abdomen, a third struck him in the arm and the fourth in the shoulder, while the fifth bullet fired by the assassin struck the leg of an official who was standing near. According to the physicians the bullets were poisoned. The victim speedily lost consciousness and never spoke afterwards.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The assassination of prefect of police, Count Shouvaloff of Moscow, is considered to be a purely political crime, as the count was not yet 40 years old and was regarded as being of the best type of Russian official. He came from one of the most famous families in Russia. The count was a son of Count Peter Shouvaloff, the statesman who represented Russia at the Berlin conference, was formerly colonel of the Guard regiment known as the St. Petersburg, and was one of Emperor Nicholas's personal friends. As prefect of Odessa, when he succeeded General Zelenoi, who was extremely severe, Count Shouvaloff earned the esteem of all by his firm yet lenient course, making himself particularly popular with the students. The impression exists here that the count was killed for preserving order. The zemstovists will not be allowed to meet at Moscow July 19, although this act is simply in execution of the orders of the governor general issued previous to the assassination of the prefect of police.

Kustentzi, Roumania, July 12.—The Russian squadron seems to be delayed here owing to the fear that another mutiny will break out should the vessels put to sea.

The fact that 55 sailors from the Kniaz Potemkin who surrendered have been imprisoned on board the different vessels of the squadron awaiting trial for rebellion has caused intense indignation among the crews, and as a consequence there are fears of another mutiny.

Covetousness swells the principal to no purpose and lessens the use to all purposes.—Taylor.

SHOW POOR DISCIPLINE.

Cuban Soldiers Mutiny When called to Suppress Rioting.

Havana, July 12.—Two deaths have resulted from the conflicts between Cuban artillerymen and civilians. Captain Portuondo of the artillery, who was wounded in the intestines, died last night. The body of Amparo Hernandez, the policeman, who died of the wounds inflicted by the artillerymen's bullets, lies in the police station.

The first conflict occurred between artillerymen and policemen and the troops who infest the locality. Then the company of soldiers who were sent to restore order mutinied and fired on the police. General Freyre Andrado, secretary of the interior, is rigidly inquiring into the identity of the official who ordered the company of artillerymen to that district, and is also endeavoring to find out who is responsible for the lack of discipline. The lieutenant in command of the artillery camp says he was ordered to the Tenderloin by a telephone message from some artillery captain who had previously arrived at the police station to investigate the participation of their men in the first conflict. The captain, however, deny that they ordered any troops to the scene of the disturbance.

General Rodriguez and other Cuban military men are ashamed of the lack of discipline showed by the manner in which 25 soldiers under arms were so easily excited into attacking the police. The soldiers have long persisted in regarding the police as their rivals.

REVEALS TRADE SECRETS.

Rodney B. Swift Files Sensational Suit Against Harvester Trust.

Chicago, July 12.—Rodney B. Swift, formerly head of the experimental department of the McCormick branch of the International Harvester company, has filed suit against the company demanding an accounting. Swift's connection with the company was severed some months ago and suit was commenced against him by the officials of the company, who alleged that he had defrauded them in the sale of a patent.

Swift as a stockholder demands an accounting from the company and that the court force the company to cease taking rebates from railroads, and also compel the company to return to the railroads money illegally exacted from them.

Of the railroads made defendant in the suit the Chicago, West Pullman and Southern and the Illinois Northern are described as being the means by which rebates were exacted from the larger roads in favor of the Harvester company. The two roads, Swift asserts, consist principally of switch tracks. Swift declares that up to September 30, 1902, the McCormick branch of the Harvester company alone forced the railroads to pay it through rebates and the operations of the Illinois Northern road a sum in excess of \$3,000,000.

The injunction demanded by Swift asks that the court prevent purchase by the company of any manufacturing plants when the purpose of the purchase is in whole or in part the suppression of competition.

MESSAGE FROM KING ED.

British Monarch Cordial to Visiting Sharpshooters.

London, July 12.—The Seventh regiment of the National Guard of the state of New York gave a farewell reception to the Queen's Westminster volunteers, against whom they competed recently at Bisley. The affair was one of pleasant informality and cordial good fellowship was evident throughout. Only a few speeches were made, but in these the best of good wishes were exchanged.

The Seventh regiment received a message from King Edward in which his majesty said it gave him much pleasure to receive the members of the regiment. He also said he was very glad to hear that the contingent had enjoyed the visit to England, and he thanked the members of it for their expressions on different occasions, referring in kindly terms to himself and the British people.

Coffins Await Victims.

Bizerta, Tunis, July 12.—Divers are seeking to make a tunnel under the French submarine boat Farfadet, which still lies imbedded in the mud bottom of the harbor, in the hope that they will thereby be able to pass hawssers around the boat and hoist her to the surface. Coffins have been prepared and are awaiting the bodies of the dead sailors. A large relief fund has been raised for families of victims.

Bloody Encounters at Warsaw.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, July 12.—Three bloody encounters between troops and striking shoemakers, in which about 20 persons were killed or wounded, have occurred here. The strikers were marching through the city from house to house demanding the lowering of rents by 20 per cent. Many proprietors out of fear complied with the demands of the strikers.

Quaker City Boodlers Sentenced.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Phillip Valverdi and Edward H. Wood, ward committeemen, convicted of conspiracy to pad assessors' lists, have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Their counsel immediately obtained a writ of superseas from the superior court, and the men were released on \$3,000 bail.

WANTS FASTER TRAIN

Cowboy Coal Oil Johnny Says 18-Hour Schedule Is Too Slow for Him.

MAKES RECORD RUN TO CHICAGO

Now Proposes to Make Journey to New York in 13 Hours—Mongrel Cur Wearing \$1,000 Collar Is His Traveling Companion.

Chicago, July 12.—With every car blackened by a delicious record-breaking run from Los Angeles to Chicago, the Walter Scott special on the Santa Fe road arrived here at 11:54 a. m., having beaten all previous records by hours as well as bettering the special train's own exacting schedule.

Consisting of a baggage car, diner and private living car, the train left Los Angeles at 1 p. m. Sunday and came into the Polk street station almost at top speed, having made the run of 2,215 miles in 41 hours and 56 minutes. This is a trifle over 12 hours faster than the time of the regular Santa Fe limited; it is three hours and four minutes faster than the original contract called for (which was 48 hours), and beats even the later schedule of 45 hours by six minutes.

Mr. Scott's pockets are stuffed with bank notes he got in exchange for his latest burro load of gold taken from his mysterious mine in Death Valley, California, and a golden flood is spreading joy among the crowds that greet the special along the route of the Santa Fe. He is accompanied by Mrs. Scott, a friend of his wife and his own "pal," the latter being a cur dog, the most ferocious in Los Angeles, that he picked up before he started on his record-breaking trip, adorned with a \$1,000 jeweled collar and installed in a baggage car, which the dog has a right to himself.

Scott says he was touched by the cur's forlorn condition, which reminded him of a own state of a few years ago. Mr. Scott has no trunks stuffed with expensive clothes, but Mrs. Scott keeps a lot of dresses in her own apartment under her own key.

Scott's order is filled with champagne and ham sandwiches for himself and with all the delicacies of the season for his wife and other passengers. The trip to Chicago will cost him \$100,000. He is paying the Santa Fe \$5,000 to beat all records. He declares he will make every effort to charter a train here to beat the 18-hour record to New York. He wants to make the distance in 13 hours.

LABELS TO TELL TRUTH.

Otherwise Imported Goods Cannot Be Sold in This Country.

New York, July 12.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has sent out an order in regard to an amount of adulterated foodstuffs imported since the pure food law went into effect and which have been held up because of non-compliance.

Secretary Wilson in this order modifies a former one in which he has declared that the goods must all be sent back to Europe. It provides that goods already imported shall not be sent back, but may be sold in this country. He orders, however, that cans of peas colored with sulphate of copper shall be distinctly labeled so as to show this fact; various strawberry jams shall bear a label reading "artificially colored," and some canned mushrooms must be sold as "stems and scraps."

PHONED A FARMHOUSE.

And Stopped the Tramp Who Had Robbed a Young Girl.

Mansfield, O., July 12.—The telephone proved an effective aid in capturing a highway robber here last night. Frank Clark, a tramp, claiming to hail from Pennsylvania, met a young girl on the road. He held her up, securing a gold watch, and ran down the road.

A telephone lineman repairing wires saw the act and by means of his portable phone called up the next farm house and told them to stop the man, which was done. A crowd of angry farmers surrounded the prisoner, but the timely arrival of Chief Well and Officer Madden in an automobile stopped the demonstration.

Prince Charles May Rule Norway.

Copenhagen, July 12.—It is understood that Prince Charles of Denmark will be willing to accept the crown of Norway if King Christian and the Danish government consent. Some of the members of the royal family are in favor of his acceptance of the crown, but King Christian is believed to be opposed to it. No decision, however, will be given out before his majesty returns from Gmunden, Austria.

Bonaparte Declines Free Passes.

Washington, July 12.—It is stated at the navy department that Secretary Bonaparte has outlined his position in reference to accepting passes for free transportation on the railroads by returning passes that have been sent to him, with thanks for the courtesy but stating that by reason of the public position which he occupies he feels unable to avail himself of such consideration.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGED.

Paper Said Social Visit Was Given Political Significance.

New York, July 12.—Robert Criswell, publisher of the New Yorker, has been arrested charged with criminal libel. The warrant was issued by Magistrate McAvoy of the Center street police court, at the instigation of Congressman Joseph T. Rhinock of Covington, Ky. It is alleged that the libel complained of was printed on June 21, last, and was headed: "An Insult to Miss Alice Roosevelt." The article refers to the recent visit of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Cincinnati, where she was the guest of Congressman Longworth's family. It says Miss Roosevelt was used to boost Longworth in his political aspirations and that Rhinock and Longworth introduced Miss Roosevelt to a great many undesirables persons, such as bookmakers and other race track men.



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The article concluded with these words:

"Rhinock and Longworth are two social secretaries whose actions are enough to make the bones of the late Ward McAllister stir in their grave."

Rhinock says he is here to prosecute and lay after the interests of Mr. Longworth's family.

KNOX VISITS ROOSEVELT.

Pennsylvania Senator Is a Guest at Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 12.—Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania was an overnight guest of the president at Sagamore Hill. He arrived from New York and entered the president's carriage, which had been sent to meet him, and drove him to the president's home. Knox is the president's second cousin, and is a native of the state and a member of the senate. He is accompanied by Mrs. Knox, who is also a native of the state and a member of the senate. Senator Knox said his visit, so far as he was aware, was of no specific significance. He came by invitation of the president and did not know that the president intended to consider him any particular subject. As for his membership of the senate in Roosevelt's cabinet, Senator Knox declared that his personal relations with the president and his confidence in him were of much more importance than his position as a member of the senate.

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HER TRIUMPH SHORT LIVED.

Discarded Lover Kills Woman Who Spurred Him and Himself.

Atlanta, Ga., July 12.—A murder trial which has ended the lives of Edith M. O'Donoghue and John S. O'Donoghue, the latter being the husband of the former, is being held here today. The case was a sensational one, the woman being charged with the murder of her husband and the man being charged with the murder of the woman. The trial is being held at the Georgia state court house.

Freshly met her on the street and recognized her for being false. Drawing a revolver he chased her into a crowded grocery store at Balie and North Carolina avenues. She ran behind the counter and tried to hide, but he followed and there sent several bullets into her breast. She expired within a short time. Doughty had a room in the building over the store, and he once went up stairs and deliberately shot himself in the breast. He died instantly.

KILLED NEGRO PRISONER.

Brother-in-Law Averages Attempted Assault on Woman.

Jackson, Miss., July 12.—Davis Collins, a negro, who was convicted of attempted criminal assault on Miss Hogg and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, was killed on the way to prison by Mr. Dickey, a brother-in-law of Miss Hogg.

The killing occurred at Crystal Springs. Mr. Dickey boarded the train at Hazeburg. When it stopped at Crystal Springs Dickey walked into the coach where Sergeant Doda was sitting with the prisoner and Dickey fired three shots into the negro's body. Death was instantaneous. Dickey surrendered.

Fuller Funeral Tomorrow.

Uniontown, Pa., July 12.—The funeral of the late Frank M. Fuller, secretary of the commonwealth, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church, with services by Dr. A. S. Milbrand of the First Presbyterian church. The interment will be in Oak Grove cemetery, Uniontown.

Cody Drops Suit for Divorce.

Omaha, Neb., July 12.—Dr. D. Frank Lowe has received a cablegram from Colonel W. F. Cody, directing him to dismiss the appeal in the Cody divorce suit. "Cody dismissed the appeal," said Power, "at the earnest request of his only living child, Irma, the wife of Lieutenant Stott of Ft. Thomas, Ga."

NO SMOOTHING OVER

Cotton Leak Scandal Will Be Dissected and Culprits Punished.

PRESIDENT ISSUES THE ORDER

United States District Attorney Beach to Conduct Inquiry Under Direction of Solicitor General Hoyt—Bureau of Statistics to Be Overhauled.

Washington, July 12.—"To the bottom. Find out all the facts and uncover all the culprits. Then let the facts be known and the culprits be prosecuted."

These are, in effect, the instructions under which a new investigation of the bureau of statistics of the agricultural department with its attendant scandals over the sale of advance information as to cotton, wheat and tobacco was begun today. The man who gave the instructions was Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States. The man who is to conduct the investigation is Henry M. Hoyt, solicitor general of the United States.

This sudden change in policy was in a measure anticipated by the news from Oyster Bay, showing that the president was dissatisfied with the policy of "smoothing over" which had been pursued in the department of agriculture and that he wanted the truth to be known, even if it threatens the very existence of the department of agriculture.

Solicitor General Hoyt has received from Secretary Wilson the papers in the cotton report investigation. Subsequently the papers were placed in the hands of United States District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, who will probe into the whole subject and make a thorough inquiry embracing every detail connected with the compilation of the statistics involved. Mr. Beach declined to say anything on the subject, but it is understood that the investigation which he will conduct will be begun in earnest to day and will cover both the legal and administrative features of the incident. District Attorney Beach had already examined the report and with now take active direction of the next steps to be taken, to prosecutions of the guilty parties.

Mr. Hoyt stated that he had been urged by Secretary Wilson to probe the matter to the bottom and to use any means at his command to get at the true condition and to bring all guilty persons to trial. Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Beach have already been in communication, and it will be determined whether there is any ground under which a criminal prosecution may be instituted against Philip S. Haines, the former associate statistician of the department of agriculture, who was dismissed in 1904, because of alleged frauds in the cotton and wheat statistics and because of his alleged connection with the New York book and stationery business.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club W L Pct. Gm. Won. Lost. New York 32 21 .604 53 Cincinnati 29 25 .538 54 St. Louis 28 26 .519 54 Pittsburgh 27 27 .500 54 Philadelphia 26 28 .481 54

National Tuesday New York 6, Chicago 1; St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 2; Cincinnati 1, Boston 1; Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 1.

American League Standing.

Club W L Pct. Gm. Won. Lost. Boston 30 23 .564 53 Cleveland 29 24 .547 53 Chicago 28 25 .528 53 Detroit 27 26 .510 53 Philadelphia 26 27 .490 53

American Tuesday Boston 1, New York 0; Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 0; Chicago 1, Detroit 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, July 12.—An official forecast of grain for the week ending July 15, 1905, based on the upward trend of market values here today, indicated a demand for cash wheat in southern states amounting to 1,000,000 bushels. At the close the September option was up 1/4¢. Corn shows a similar gain. Oats are up 1/4¢. Cash, September, 55 1/2¢; oats, September, 31 1/2¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JULY 11.

Corn Yellow, standard, 62 1/2¢; high mixed, 61 1/2¢; yellow ear, 63 1/2¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2¢; No. 3, 37 1/4¢; No. 1, 37 1/2¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12.25@12.50; No. 2, \$11.25@11.75; No. 1 cover, \$10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$10.25@10.75.

Eggs—Selected, 17 1/2¢@18.

Butter—Prints, 23 1/2¢; tubs, 22 1/2¢; dairy, 14¢@15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10 1/4¢@10 1/2¢; Ohio cream, 10¢@10 1/2¢; Limburger, new, 12 1/2¢@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.75@6; green, coarse and rough fat steers, \$4.45@5; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers \$4.45@5; choice milk cows, \$3.00@3.50; good fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.50@3.85; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$4.45@5; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.50@4; fair to choice stockers, \$2.50@3.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7@7.50; veals, fair to good, \$5.50@6.75; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.95@6; medium weights, \$6.05; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.05@6.10; good light Yorkers, \$6.05@6.10; pigs, good to prime, \$6@6.10.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.65@5.80; good to choice mixed, \$5.35@5.60; fair to good mixed, \$4.65@5.25; culls and common, \$2.50@4.25; clipped lambs, \$3.50@6.00; spring lambs, \$5@8.

VACANCY FILLED.

Williams Appointed National Committeeman for Maryland.

Washington, July 12.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has announced the appointment of Stevenson A. Williams of Be. Air as member of the Republican National committee for Maryland and to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former United States Senator Louis E. McComas, who was recently appointed associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Williams is a lawyer and was the Republican candidate for governor of Maryland in 1904. He was formerly a member of the state senate. Mr. Cortelyou said that the appointment was made in the belief that it would prove satisfactory to all elements of the party in Maryland.

NEW DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

Equitable Trustee. Choose Men to Fill Vacancies on Board.

New York, July 12.—A sufficient number of directors to carry on the business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society without, however, filling all the vacancies caused by resignations, were selected at a meeting of the three trustees of the majority stock. The names will not be made public until after they have been presented to the board for formal election.

Much comment was excited by the publication in a morning paper of the testimony taken at the investigation by Superintendent Hendricks. Former Governor Odell in an interview at Newburg stated that he had seen none of the evidence until its publication, and inferred important suggestions for remedial legislation at the present extra session of the legislature.

That the services of Second Vice President Gage B. Tarbell will be retained was announced by Chairman Morgan, who declined to discuss the disclosures in the Hendricks report. The official copy of the testimony has yet reached District Attorney Jerome, in spite of efforts on his part to secure it.

At New York, July 12.—Governor William A. Wood last night said that he was still of the opinion that conditions did not warrant calling upon the legislature to investigate the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society. He still has full confidence in the ability of Superintendent Hendricks of the state department of insurance to probe the matter to the bottom and that the public will be fully satisfied with the outcome.

Americans Entertained in London.

London, July 12.—The visiting members of the American Chemical Society are being lavishly entertained during their stay in London. During the day they visited Greenwich and Woolwich, and at night were given a reception by Lord Mayor Bampfylde at the Mansion House.

Mayor Johnson's Mother Dead.

New York, July 12.—Mrs. Helen L. Johnson, mother of Mayor Tom C. Johnson of Cleveland, is dead at her home in Brooklyn. She had been ill several months. Mayor Johnson and his son were with Mrs. Johnson when she died.

Railroad Commits Suicide.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 12.—John Griffin of Forest, a roadmaster on the Big River railroad between Sandusky City and Springport, has committed suicide by shooting.

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WITH HARVEST HANDS

Features of Annual Rush to Kansas Wheatfields.

DICKERING FOR TERMS AT A DEPOT

"What Are You Paying?" Tell the Harvesters to Farmers Who Try to Lure Them Out of the Waiting Trains—All Kinds of Workers, Chaffing a Passenger.

"Here she comes!"

A score of farmers sitting on trucks, boxes and the depot platform in a patch of shade at one end of the depot arise eagerly and crane their necks gazing down the line of shimmering rails where in the distance a column of smoke tells of the approaching train, says a Cleveland (Kan.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star. A moment later the mixed accommodation train has stopped at the water tank, and the farmers are running along the string of cars toward the two passenger coaches at the end, out of the windows of which many harvesters' heads are protruding.

Then begins the dickering for terms. The harvest hands are reluctant to disembark. They feel their importance and wish to be coaxed. They think that if they go farther they will get better wages. One or two get off and are quickly contracted for by the farmers. Others ask, "What are you paying?"

"I'll pay whatever is customary," says one farmer.

"You'll have to be more specific than that to influence me," declares one of the brave harvest hands.

"Oh, you all want to go farther west," says one farmer scornfully. "They are paying \$6 a day at Pratt, and working hours are from nine to eleven there. We have the eight hour day here—eight hours before noon and eight hours after. When you start to bed you meet yourself coming out to breakfast."

"What we ought to have done," said a farmer as the train pulled out, "is to have taken a club to those fellows. We come down here to meet every train, but no hands will stop. They're all going to Great Bend. They'll be thicker than chin chubs there in a day or two, then they'll be back this way looking for jobs."

This is the prologue to the annual drama of the wheat harvest. The stage is the Kansas wheat belt, and all the people are interested spectators. There is something about the harvesting of wheat, the song of the reaper, the garnering of the grain, that vibrates to a responsive chord in the heart of all mankind. The wheat-cultured corn has been a part of the life of the nation from the beginning. When he first emerged from the night of his barbaric darkness it was his first sustenance. The first plot cleared in the primeval forest was planted to wheat. Man has prospered only as his wheatfields spread. So now, far removed from that unremembered epoch when all men were farmers, the call of the harvest wakes for a moment an echo of the past in hearts that never saw the illimitable golden fields nor heard a header hum. All men are instinctively interested in the story of the wheat—it is a part of the life of the nation—a reversion to the type of the digging and corn planting ancestor of the dimmest past.

What is true of the wheat harvest is not true of other crops. The potato is a newcomer. The cotton crop is a recent thing. Indian corn is young. But wheat was with the Anglo-Saxon before he came out of the woods. It traveled with the Babylonian kings; Joseph, the Jew, consoled it in Egypt, and Rome ravaged her provinces to feed it freely to her parasitic citizens.

The great wheat region of Kansas now presents a picture indescribable in its splendor. Hills and valleys are clothed with the yellow wheat. In places for miles it stretches level as a granary floor. Fences are rare, and roads are only pathways through the wheat. Whole counties are but one great waving, ripening wheatfield. Clumps of green trees, farmhouses and windmills give character to the scene, while overhead in the infinite, arching blue great fluffy white clouds drift by. Their grateful shadows chase each other through the wheat where the first header has appeared like a picture of some old Spanish galleon tossing on a golden sea.

Rushing down into the heart of the wheat country come train loads of harvesters. They are old men and young men. All sorts and conditions of men are among them. There is the regular dived in the wool hobo, who plans to eat many harvest dinners, but never do a stroke of work. There are those who intend to get the best job they can and stick to it till it is done. There are college boys and men who came as much for a lark as anything else. They laugh and shout as the train flies along like members of a picnic excursion. A passenger boards the train and enters one of the cars where the harvest hands are.

"You don't belong in here," says one. "That's the civilized car back there," pointing to the chair car.

"I'll bet there will be bums and tramps there by the million when we get there," says a college youth dismally.

"Then you'll have company, so cheer up," says his companion.

Novelty in Ferns.

Three rare specimens of male tree ferns, *Osmunda regalis*, of over 1,000 years' growth have been procured for the imperial botanical gardens of St. Petersburg from the virgin forests on the Black sea coast near Adler.

APPEAL TO POLICY HOLDERS

Equitable Trustees Tell of Lesson Learned by Hendricks' Exposure.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse as voting trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance society recently issued the following appeal to the Equitable policy holders:

Supplementary to the notice addressed by us to you on the 26th of the present month, inviting an expression of your preference and asking you not only to be selected from your number at the annual meeting of the society in December, but also in our earlier recommendation to the board of directors of policy holders to fill vacancies existing in said board, we now inform you that we have this day recommended certain persons from your body to fill a portion of these vacancies.

The enforcement of the board without delay became imperative by reason of numerous resignations and the necessity of a working number of directors for the proper transaction of the society's business. More of these vacancies ought to be filled in the near future. Of course it has thus far been impossible for us to communicate more directly than through the press with even a majority of the 600,000 policy holders of the society or to ascertain to the extent desired their preferences in the matter of filling these vacancies, but we do hope the few who have been better informed of their wishes in the premises.

Those who are so situated that they can thus co-operate with us quickly could by doing so render a service to the society and to all the interests involved. In any event, it shall be our effort to avail ourselves of all the knowledge and information within our reach to secure for directors from among policy holders such persons as are imbued with a conservative view of management and who will regard as distinctly evasive of duty the use of the funds of the society directly or indirectly in the promotion, underwriting or syndication of new and uncertain enterprises or the investment of such funds in speculative stocks and securities.

The published reports of those who have investigated the past management of the society and the astounding revelations they bring to light have impressed us with the grave responsibility resting upon us to prevent, so far as possible, a repetition of such a scandalous and disgraceful chapter in the history of a great life insurance company.

The lessons to be learned from the exposures made in these reports are that men who are more concerned in making money for themselves than in discharging a sacred trust should not have control of a life insurance company and that in the investment of life insurance funds safety rather than large profits should be the rule.

The same obligations that rest on the trustees of savings banks rest on the directors of life insurance companies, because in more than one sense a life insurance company is a savings bank. The same conservative management, the same economy in expenditure and the same care as to investments are as necessary in the one case as in the other. The history of savings banks in the state of New York is most creditable and we believe this is due not alone to the able management of the trustees, but to the honest and careful character of the directors who have limited the character of the securities in which they could invest.

We feel like saying to you that, notwithstanding the admissions of the Equitable society, its resources, assets and surplus are too great and its income in its management are too promising to admit of doubt or misgiving on your part concerning the safety of your policy investments.

FARM FOR SILVER FOXES.

Rare Alaska Animals to Be Bred for Their Fur.

Joseph J. Harrison of Philadelphia, who is connected with a fur corporation, is in Livingston, Mont., for the purpose, he says, of studying the climatic conditions of Park county with a view to establishing a farm for the breeding of silver foxes in this locality, says a Livingston special dispatch to the St. Louis Republic. He says the company he represents already has such a farm in Alaska, but the company wishes to experiment with the fur of animals bred in a milder climate.

"Of small animals," said Mr. Harrison, discussing the project, "by far the most valuable pelts is that of the nearly extinct silver fox. The company I represent makes a business of breeding animals for their pelts, but until a short time ago we never attempted to raise the silver fox, as the animal is very difficult to capture and as it usually does not thrive in captivity. We have, however, a small number of the little animals on an Alaskan farm. It has been suggested that perhaps a finer quality of fur could be raised in a milder climate, and it seems to me that the conditions in Park county are favorable for the experiment."

French Influence in China.

Following Japanese precedent, the French evidently intend to increase their influence in the Chinese world by the establishment of higher educational institutions, says the New York Post. The government of Indo-China has planned to establish a Chinese university in Hanoi, to be modeled after that of Japan. Already since January a higher Chinese school has been in operation in Tonkin, intended exclusively for the sons of Chinese mandarins. The course of study will be exactly the same as that of the Chinese schools of the Japanese.

Traveling by Cow Train.

Three covered wagons from Minnesota, drawn by blue milk cows, passed through Miller, Minn., for the country west of the Missouri river, says the Miller correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch. In addition to making fifteen miles a day with their loads, the cows furnish milk for the movers.

STYLES IN FIREWORKS

Novel Devices With Which to Celebrate the Fourth.

THRILLING EXPLOSIVES GALORE.

Radium Bombshells That Show Displays of Fiery Golden Dragons Flying Through the Air—Japanese Daylight Fireworks, Consisting of Human Figures, Etc., Which Are Fired From Mortars.

Manufacturers of Fourth of July fireworks have added novelties to their displays this year, says the New York Post. Amid displays of lanterns and American flags in a section of New York, which may be called the home of the fireworks tradesmen, there may be found the "devil among the tailors," golden tourbillons, bouquets of gerbs, fiery wagglers and others peculiarly named mingling with the familiar roman candles, skyrocket and pinwheels of years past.

The cry of "look out for the stick" when a skyrocket ascends will be less heard this year, as the "stickless rocket" has made its appearance. The description of new devices are certainly up to date: "Lightning candles ascend, and amid the stars there are vivid flashes; fiery spider bombs that burst into a scene which resembles a score of mighty colossal spiders creeping across the sky; the radio electric shell that illumines the sky like flashes of 1,000 shafts of forked lightning; and the weird white falls, representing Niagara by moonlight"—all these will be seen in many parts of the city.

"Radium" has also been applied to a new device, and the "scintillating wonder or radium bombshells, showing displays of fiery golden dragons flying through the air, each dragon terminating in a radium flash," will cause many to wonder how such an expensive article can be used so generously. Then there are the Japanese daylight fireworks, consisting of human figures, mammoth globes, tigers, fish, etc., which are fired from mortars. A dealer gave this interesting account of these novelties:

"In Japan the natives use a mortar about four feet in height and a foot in width at the top and bottom, gradually expanding toward the center. The inside is lined with strong rattan, and in the interior of this rattan is placed a bowl of iron. We use a mortar in this country fashioned somewhat like a small hot water boiler. This one I secured from the Japanese at the St. Louis fair and keep it for exhibition purposes only. The figures themselves are released from the bomb high up in the air and are made so that the explosion is helped by the concussion when the bomb bursts. In Japan the boys follow these figures for miles until they fall to the ground. The Japanese daylight figures are sewed together and are made of a tough rice paper. In this country paste is used. At the battle of Manila many of these rattan mortars were used, one of which, I personally know, exploded and killed four Filipinos. The war doesn't seem to affect these or other goods we get from Japan, as we have received as many this year as ever. These people also manufacture what we would term parlor fireworks, which are displayed in a darkened room."

But the small boy's chief delight, the firecracker, is seen in abundance. It ranges in size from the baby cracker, the size of a pin, to those fifteen inches long. Mandarin crackers in strings of 40,000 are also here, and if the recent crowds of purchasers are a criterion of what is to come the Fourth of July of 1905 will be remembered as the noisiest since the day began to be celebrated.

REBUFF FOR ROOSEVELT.

Elderly Virginia Woman Calls President "The Freshest Somebody."

President Roosevelt was recently given the greatest rebuff of his life by a woman of the backwoods of Albemarle county, in Virginia, who did not know she was speaking to the head of the nation, says a special dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the New York Herald. It is likely the story would never have become circulated had it not been told by Mr. Roosevelt himself, who laughed heartily about the incident.

It occurred at Red Hill, the little station on the Southern railway where the president left the train to go to the country home near Scottsville recently purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt. According to his usual manner, the president stopped to shake hands with the crew of the train.

Just at that time he noticed a plainly dressed, elderly lady attempting to get on the car. Rushing forward, Mr. Roosevelt assisted her to ascend the steps. He then caught her hand and gave it a regular "executive" shake.

The president was dressed in a rough and ready costume, and the woman had no idea who he was. Reaching her hand away and eyeing him wrathfully, she said:

"Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care a cent, but I must say you are the freshest somebody I've ever seen in these parts."

A Newspaper Chain.

One of Alfred Harmsworth's newest schemes is interesting, says a London cable dispatch to the Kansas City Star. He is about to start a chain of newspapers, of which the London Daily Mail will be the strongest link, and it will extend to St. Petersburg, to Berlin, to Naples and to Brussels. A Paris edition of the London Mail already is printed. The papers all will be printed in English.

KEEP THINGS MOVING.

Accumulated Rubbish Clogs the Household Machinery.

Even in these advancing and bustling times of ours there are not a few families who, from the home maker down, evince a decided tendency toward stagnation, remarks a writer in Table Talk. In one house, up in the storeroom, is a pile of little frocks which Dorothy has outgrown, and no one can advance any good reason as to why they should remain there any longer. I should like to say to Dorothy's mother: "Why not pass these along to some other little girl, and do it right away? Don't wait for the dust to accumulate in an extra layer nor for the moths to plan another banquet to which all their greedy relatives shall be invited. And, too, a good deed becomes a better for being performed quickly."

"But I don't know to whom to give them," might be urged.

And then I should like to reply: "Oh, yes; you do! If you will only think. Suppose no one among your extensive acquaintances might be grateful for these, or for some other of the castoff garments in your collection (which is extremely doubtful), there are plenty of hospitals and other institutions which would be glad to take them off your hands." That thing for which one can find no real use degenerates into so much rubbish to clog the household machinery.

Housekeeping! Why, some folks' housekeeping consists mainly in keeping everything that comes their way—merely keeping it, and that's all. No wonder their domestic cogwheels run with so much friction. They need to apply a generous quantity of the oil of "keep things moving" and to note the result. Besides it makes the blood circulate more freely and prevents one from becoming a fossil.

There is old Lady Harkins, who owns a set of beautiful dishes—yes, and some very fine silverware too; but you didn't know it; of course you didn't, because you never saw her table well set in all your long acquaintance with her. No wonder you came to the conclusion that partaking of three meals a day appears to be but a painful duty in the Harkins establishment. It is all owing to the spirit or torpidity which broods so darkly over the house of Harkins. You ought to see their attic—that's all. The old lady was always opposed to using things, for fear they might wear out. Goodness! What does she suppose anything was made for?

But you can never dig the old soul out of the rut into which she fell when she was only a young woman. No, but she'll be likely to die one of these days and then her accumulated treasures will have to be moved along. Well, her daughter happens to be one of the active, reasonable sort. She'll put the dishes on the table, bless you, because she believes nothing is too good for her husband and children! Between you and me, I believe that is part of the secret of their happy home life.

Convenient Valenciennes.

Some faces should never be imitated. Torches are one, for instance. But valenciennes can be imitated admirably and by the mile, and "nobody seems one penny the worse"—in fact, we are all many pennies better. There is nothing vulgar about imitation valenciennes, and, though so cheap, it is so well made, so wearable and so durable that it always delights one. It is one of the most appropriate faces for summer wear too. Some seasons a face is popular which is really not a bit suitable, only smart, because fashion ordains its use. Valenciennes combines well with other faces, with net, with embroidered lawn—in fact, it is difficult to use wrong; also it really washes, which cannot be said of all washing faces, or materials, for that matter. And it is young looking, but not necessarily exclusively juvenile.

Yachting Costume.

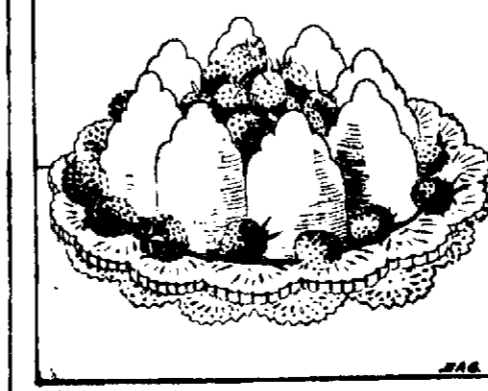
Alpacas and brilliantines in solid colors are to the fore among the tailor mades for yachting costumes, together with dark blues, which are in particular favor once more, and if given touches of white or brilliant orange, green or red, it must be confessed they prove very jaunty, fit and becoming. No one, however, who goes in for sport of this sort ever depends upon one costume, as what will look exceedingly well on a certain occasion will not do at all upon another. In that way outfits are necessary that include, let us say, an all white, a light beige, a dark blue, besides a few linen suits as well.—Vogue.

A Recipe For Success.

Keep your head cool, your feet warm, your mind busy. Don't worry over trifles. Plan your work ahead and then stick to it, rain or shine. Don't waste sympathy on yourself. If you are a gem, some one will find you.

A Tempting Dessert.

A simple cornstarch blancmange—three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch to a pint of milk—is seen molded as a bird.



BERRY BLANCMANGE.

der, its center filled with large strawberries, red or black caps, and should be served with plain cream and sugar.—Table Talk.

NEWEST IN MODES.

4AT VAGARIES MANY, BUT INCLINED TO ELEGANCE.

Small, Side Tilted and of Great Chic Are the Latest Confections—Floral Triumphs and Strange Things in Feathers.

Trying as is the little pinched up toque in most cases, yet on the whole the small hat decidedly makes for elegance in the toilet. It has at least driven out frowzy coiffures and great ill balanced millinery edifices masquerading under the guise of the "picturesque."

A semblance of a brim and a pronounced side angle mark the latest of the new hats, as a general feature, and, although it may seem like heresy to say it in face of exquisite artificial floral confections, such as those illustrated, that now prevail, still feathers



PARMA VIOLET HAT.

carry the hall mark of the moment. Ostich feathers are manipulated out of all knowing, as witness the ostrich bow, the ostrich tuft and other efforts to achieve originality at any cost. The cleverly swirled plumes, however, represent the epitome of grace.

The long glove necessitated by the elbow scope draws rather heavily on the exchequer of the woman with more social ambition than funds, not only because it is long and costly, but because it is white or just an off tint and therefore very susceptible to soil. Some of the pale shades, almost white, display the taints of use less aggressively than the staring pure white and if well chosen become the hand vastly better.

As to colored shoes, many women appear still to prefer keeping their feet in an unobtrusive accessory rather than a hard fact in the scheme of dress, and, unquestionably, conventional black best achieves this end. However, the really smart contingent has adopted low shoes of dark tobacco shades for warm summer mornings. These are of suede, with flat bows of dark brown ribbon.

An art of the summer season is the deft employment of small flat lying collars of fine fancy muslin or net, delicately treated about the edge with applique lace. For the finish of cloth or linen coats these are fascinating, and they sometimes develop into revers. They are supposed to be just the airiest, flimsiest scraps, and to them



RED HAT WITH APPLE BLOSSOMS.

folded sleeve bands of similarly fine muslin lavishly ruffled at either edge furnish a harmonious supplement.

Small scarlet taffeta bows down the center of an embroidered linen plastron or lingerie chemisette give a pleasing touch to a new Paris gown. Frillings of fine linen decorating the corsage of a suede colored summer cashmere frock also declare a French origin. AMY VARNUM.

Notes From Jewelers' Circular.

A chateleine fountain pen makes a pleasing novelty.

A new flower ring in the form of a daisy has the petals outlined in small diamonds with a pearl in the center.

In gold scarfpins a horse's head within a lucky horseshoe is among the various designs of a sporting character.

Among rings that attract attention are those showing a dark stone, as a square, dark sapphire, surrounded by pearls or diamonds.

A handsome new collar is of finest gold filigree in open diamond shape, spaced with pearls, with a bar of filigree set with pearls crossing each diamond.

A pleasing trifle for the summer girl is a gold coaching horn mounted as a safety pin, which may be worn at the collar or belt. A whip and lash design is also shown.

An exclusive design in a new gold chain for a fan or watch is of small fancy disks in openwork with a connecting link of gold between each disk. The very delicate, flat chain is both novel and really beautiful.

KANSAS REFORM RALLY

Details of Demonstration to Be Held at Ottawa.

PROMINENT MEN WILL SPEAK.

Thomas Lawson to Tell a Personal Story of "The Crimes of the System"—Scene of the Rally Will Be In the Open in a Large Park—Expected Crowds Will Camp Out Under the Trees.

Ottawa, Kan., is to be the scene of a noteworthy popular demonstration in the interest of that spirit of reform which manifested itself when the Kansas legislature last winter passed a bill to establish a state oil refinery to break the monopoly in Kansas of the Standard Oil company, says a special dispatch from Ottawa to the New York World. Arrangements have been made for Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, William Travers Jerome of New York, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago and Joseph W. Folk of Missouri to be present and address the people of the west.

To know the full significance of this coming of Folk and the others to Kansas would be to have felt the growth of that remarkable sentiment which surged upon the Kansas legislature last winter. In the face of constitutional questions, the influence of powerful lobbyists and an open threat of misfortune to come from the country's greatest monopoly, this sentiment put through a series of anti-Standard Oil and antirailroad measures.

It is this spirit, with the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly as its agent and corresponding secretary, which asked Lawson to come and tell a personal story of "the crimes of the system," La Follette to come from Wisconsin to complete the story already partly known in Kansas of the railroads and their guileful ways, Jerome to come from New York and Folk to come from Missouri to tell of law enforcement and Darrow from Chicago to speak of labor in connection with the topic of American independence.

Mr. Darrow will speak on the afternoon of July 4, Governor La Follette will speak on July 6, Mr. Jerome will speak on July 7 and Mr. Lawson on July 8. The assembly programme covers the dates between July 3 and 14. Throughout the west arrangements are being made for a vast assemblage of the people.

The man who conceived the unusual features of the programme this year is the Rev. C. S. Nussbaum, presiding elder of a Methodist conference district which embraces the larger part of the Kansas oil territory and secretary of the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly. Mr. Nussbaum made a personal visit to Boston to meet Mr. Lawson, bearing the invitation of the Kansas governor.

In accepting the invitation Mr. Lawson said to Governor Hoch:

I have never delivered a public address in my life, and nothing could induce me to place myself in the position I here agree to but my sense of duty to my country and to a section of its people who have had the honesty and the desperate courage to throw their fortune and their lives in the pathway of that brutally ruthless band of brigands that ever plundered or desolated the homes of free people. In my humble way I will when with your people try to point out a way to strike off the fetters which are all but permanently riveted to their and all American necks, and in doing so I pray God to give me strength and voice.

Ottawa is a city of 8,000, a school and college town, fifty miles from Kansas City, on the northern limits of the western oil fields. It claims no indoor facilities for accommodating the large attendance expected. The "scene of the engagement" will be in the open, in the great park whose entrance is dedicated to the soldiers who fought with Funston in the Twentieth Kansas. The crowds which hear the reform discussions will camp under trees.

Wagers on Russo-Japanese War.

Some extraordinary bets have been made on the Japanese-Russian war, says the Chicago News. A number of Japanese officers have bet that they would be killed in battle. The money was to go to their widows. One officer on starting for the front made the following wager: If he were killed within a month his heirs were to receive \$500. After that date he was to pay his opponent \$5 a day until he had survived 100 days, after which the bet was to cease. He undertook to expose himself to danger only when military conditions demanded it. In other words, he would not willingly let himself be killed. In a moment of excitement Lomakin, a Moscow merchant, undertook to "eat his boots" if Japan were not forced to sue for peace by July 1 last. Against this his opponent bet 500 rubles. Lomakin ate the boots. But as no time limit was imposed he cut off and swallowed only a tiny strip each day, completing the achievement on Nov. 20. His opponent absolved him from eating the nails.

Big Chorus of Children.

One thousand children are to be organized into a chorus by Musical Director Morgan for the children's festival in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 10. The performance will be entitled "A Night in Fairyland," says a special dispatch from Ocean Grove to the New York Tribune. Experts are now at work planning the decorations and electrical effects, which promise to surpass all former attempts. Three hundred boys, uniformed as rough riders, will take part in the festival. The Mikado Mandolin club, composed of forty players, will also assist.

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THURS. AY, JULY 13, 1905

Governor Myron T. Herrick's candidacy for re-election is thus endorsed by the Universal Messenger, the new Catholic paper, which is published in Columbus by John Hartley, a brother of Bishop Hartley.

Ohio's fearless governor, who believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, has been nominated by the Republican party of the great state of Ohio, and upon his record during his term of office, he is deserving of the support of all fair minded citizens regardless of religious or political creeds.

By keeping his eyes on the bulletins issued by the ever industrious Democratic literary campaign bureau, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate ought to get a lot of comfort out of the present campaign. All the signs are encouraging. According to the latest announcement, Democratic lieutenants are sounding voters in various parts of the state and finding that "the majority of those spoken to are for Pattison." One can almost hear the shouting chorus, "We are for Pattison." As a piece of literary fiction it is really well done. The most realistic kind of a political literature, however, is the story told by the ballots, and Brother Pattison won't enjoy the one told on election day.

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

Full-Blooded Indians Will
Found Colony in Mexico.

Muscogee, I. T., July 12.—Creek, Snake and Cherokee full blood Indians, harassed by civilization and progress, are preparing to emigrate to Mexico, and a petition will be presented to congress at the next session asking permission to sell all lands without restriction. The old life of the Indian, when he hunted and fished, is a thing of the past in Indian Territory, where cities have driven the game out of the country. The full bloods and many of the half breeds desire to free themselves from the bonds of restricted civilization and again take up the gun and rod. At a meeting of Creeks and Snakes at Okmulgee a company was organized, with D. L. Berryhill president, and M. L. Checotah secretary, capitalized at \$100,000, known as the Berryhill Colonization Company, to finance the removal of the Indians. A committee was appointed to visit Mexico and negotiate with President Diaz for several thousand acres of land in the southern part of the republic for the Indians to settle on. The section of country selected as the possible site for the colony is southwest of Guadalajara, on the Pacific side of the country, and is prolific with fruit, fish and game. The climate is mild and the Indians can readily take up the old life of the teepee.

This question has been under discussion for some time, but the Creeks and Snakes are among the first to act. The Cherokees will follow in the wake of the Creeks and Snakes, and it is generally understood that full bloods of other nations will also move to Mexico. Before this can be done, however, it will be necessary to obtain an act of congress removing all restrictions so the Indians can dispose of their land here. These lands readily sell at from \$10 to \$50 an acre, while good lands can be purchased in Mexico at from 25 cents to \$2 an acre. While the Indians desire to move to Mexico because of the restrictions placed upon them here, there are many who will go because of the investment. They will secure good prices for their lands here, which will place them in good circumstances for the remainder of their lives.

President Diaz, of Mexico, who has been communicated with on the subject, regards the project with favor, and it is said the government will make a grant of several thousand acres of land to the company.

The Indians own practically all the land in the territory, and if they are allowed to dispose of their holdings and remove to Mexico, it will place the entire country under control of the whites, opening some of the finest agricultural and richest mineral lands in the world to settlement.

Another meeting of the company will be held at Okmulgee July 26 and 27, when details for the trip of the committee to Mexico will be perfected.

President Berryhill, who was in Muscogee recently, said the committee would depart about August 1, and would be absent three months. It will make a thorough investigation of conditions in Mexico, and if they are satisfactory and congress removes the restrictions, the exodus of Creeks and Snakes will begin in the early spring.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Over One Million Deaths During the Year 1904.

Washington, July 12.—The status and progress of epidemics throughout the world is announced in a report which has been issued by the marine hospital and public health service. The report shows that cholera is confined to southern Asia, with an advance line extending into the southwestern provinces of Russia.

The presence of yellow fever in America, the report says, was confined to a few scattered cases in Mexico and Central America. The bubonic plague is chiefly prevalent in Asia. In India, morbidity and mortality for plague are constantly assuming increased proportions. The disease has so far baffled every effort to stamp it out.

The report quotes recent statistics given by the British secretary of state for India, showing a steady increase there since 1901 and a total of 1,022,299 deaths from it in 1904 and that it is still prevailing with unremitting violence. Cases are also reported from Arabia, Siam, Japan, China, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, South America, Hawaii and the Philippines.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Statistics Prepared by Clerk
of the Courts.

MANY DIVORCES WERE GRANTED

Five Hundred and Sixty-three
Cases Filed in Common Pleas
Court—A Large Increase in
the Amount of Fees for Petit
Juries.

Canton, July 12.—Interesting statistics are given in the annual report of the work transacted by the Stark county common pleas court in the year ending July 1. The report has been compiled by Deputy Clerk of Courts Agler, and will shortly be filed with the secretary of state.

July 1, 1904, there were pending 95 suits for divorce, and during the year 123 additional cases were filed. Of this number 123 cases have been disposed of. Seventy-two decrees have been granted, and the remainder have been either dismissed, refused, or the parties have failed to prosecute. Eighty-nine cases are still pending. The different grounds on which the decrees were asked follow: Adultery, 19; wilful absence and gross neglect, 39; extreme cruelty, 57; drunkenness, 6; miscellaneous, 12.

The total number of cases filed in common pleas court was 563, in comparison with 587 for the preceding year. The grand jury fees this year amounted to \$582; petit jury, \$4,570.95; total, \$5,152.95. In the preceding year the grand jury fees amounted to \$5,579.60; petit juries, \$3,210; total, \$8,789.60.

The increase in the fees for petit juries is due, it is stated, to the fact that the jury work has been much heavier in the past year. Many damage suits have been tried, and the cases have as a rule taken much more than the usual time. On the docket there are still a number of important damage suits and it is very likely, according to the deputy clerk of courts, that the jury fees for the present year will again show an increase.

CONSTITUTION ATTACKED.

Prominent Attorney Says Ohio
Needs a New One

Toledo, O., July 12.—Before the Ohio Bar Association, in convention at Put-in-Bay Island, President James Troup, of Bowling Green, in his recommendations made some sensational statements, which were later heartily endorsed by the members of the association.

He said in part that the constitution of the state, which was drawn in 1851, was hopelessly inadequate for present needs and urged the bar to force the legislature to put the matter before the people for a vote and an appointment of a commission to draft a new constitution.

He also attacked the present inefficient probate court, asking that it either be improved or obliterated.

The fact that the supreme bench was composed of an even number of judges was also deplored and the fallacies of such a condition shown. All the points made by Mr. Troup will receive the support of the association and be brought before the general assembly.

It pays to try our want columns

STONE WORK
IS COMMENCED

Rapid Progress Made on the
Presbyterian Church.

THE CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.

A Committee from the Church
is Now at Work on a Programme of Exercises and Another Will Select a Suitable Stone.

The construction of the new Presbyterian church at the corner of Plum and Hill streets has reached a point where the outline of the edifice is apparent and the height of the basement may be seen. The basement will be about twelve feet from floor to ceiling and will be divided into several apartments. Many of the rooms will be used for meeting places of the various church societies.

At present bricklayers are building the walls and supports in the west end of the basement, where will be located the furnace and large chimney. This work will be completed in a few days. The foundation for these walls was made of cement to the floor line. Above the floor brick only are used. Other bricklayers are putting in cross walls, which will divide the large area into rooms.

The outside walls were made of concrete as high as the outside ground line. This work was completed two weeks ago and the concrete is hardened by this time. Some of the stone-work has been commenced along the south wall. Near the southwest corner of the building on the south wall four courses of dressed stone have been laid. Along the remainder of the south wall one and two courses have been laid and the window frames set. The top of the window frames mark the ceiling of the basement.

Ten stonemasons are dressing stone for the walls. The stone used is the Sandusky blue limestone. Large quantities are already on the ground. Contractor Converse has made arrangements for the shipment of stone at regular intervals so that the streets will not be crowded with stone that cannot be used for weeks. Much of the debris of the old church has been cleared away and both Plum and Hill streets are in daily use around the church site.

Carpenters are making window frames in a shed at the north side of the building and others are making concrete window caps, which will be used in place of wood. This latter work is a new departure but is considered a move in the right direction as the concrete caps will last as long as the remainder of the church stands. No wood is being used in the construction of the foundation, cross walls or outside walls. Until the inside work is commenced all the construction will consist of concrete, brick and stone work, with the sole exception of the window frames.

A committee from the congregation has charge of making a programme to be carried out when the cornerstone is laid. The officers have decided to have a cornerstone in the new church although there was no such stone in the old church. Another committee has been appointed to obtain a suitable stone and have it properly made. This committee will also decide where the cornerstone is to be located and what it shall contain when set. Each committee is to make reports to the officers. It is now thought that the cornerstone may be laid in about one month. Should the stonemasons proceed with their work faster than anticipated, a place will be reserved for the cornerstone.

The drudgery of the construction has now been about finished. The excavation of an entire city lot took weeks. The concrete work was comparatively short undertaking as far as the construction is concerned but time had to be given for the concrete to dry. The walls are now ready for the superstructure and nearly all of the cross basement walls have been built. In another week the stone work will be commenced in earnest and within a short time the edifice will have the appearance of its intended use.

The church officers expect to be able to occupy the basement for services before cold weather sets in.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CROPS ARE DOING WELL.

Wheat and Corn are Above the
Average Condition.

Washington, July 12.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 94,011,000 acres, an increase of about 2,680,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent on the area planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.3, as compared with 86.4 on July 1, 1904, 79.4 at the corresponding date in 1903 and a ten year average of 87.6.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 82.7, as compared with 85.5 last month, 78.7 on July 1, 1904, 78.8 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 77.8. The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.0, as compared with 93.7 last month, 93.7 on July 1, 1904, 82.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 89.3.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 85.8, as compared with 84.5 on July 1, 1904, and 80 at the corresponding date in 1903.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 24,257,000 bushels, equivalent to about 4.4 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average of the oat crop on July 1 was 92.1 as compared with 92.9 last month, 89.8 on July 1, 1904, 84.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 88.5.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 19,000 acres, or 0.6 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 91.2, as compared with 93.9 on July 1, 1904, 88.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 92.1.

NEW PLAN TO WIDEN CANAL.

Chief Engineer Says Earth Can
be Washed Out.

Columbus, July 12.—Chief Engineer C. E. Perkins, of the state board of public works, who has just returned from Akron, where he superintended the opening of work on the general improvement of the Ohio canal between Akron and Cleveland, says that probably no steam dredge work will be done on the canal. He proposes that most of the excavation needed to make the canal fifty feet wide and five feet deep shall be done by simple washing. The canal runs for most of its course along the Cuyahoga river. There is plenty of water on all the levels and water will be let into section after section and discharged into the river below. The earth in the bed of the canal will be loosened with a go-devil, so that it may be taken by the rushing current of water and whirled in suspension into the Cuyahoga river.

He estimates that a large proportion of the earth that will have to be removed can be taken out in this way, and dressing up will be done by hand. Where earth can be removed from its place to where it is wanted at one cost," said Mr. Perkins, "no steam machine I ever heard of can do it better or more cheaply than the man trained to the use of the pick and shovel."

There is plenty of room for the fifty foot canal all the way—the narrow places along the railroad rights of way giving space enough even, by building straight up retaining walls. There will be no need of basins or wide waters on this canal when done, as boats will be able to pass each other at any place.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Catholic Societies are Holding
34th Annual Convention.

Springfield, O., July 12.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Ohio opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday in the city council chamber with approximately one hundred and fifty delegates and visitors present. They were warmly welcomed to the city by Mayor Charles J. Bowls in an address. Preliminary to the welcoming exercises solemn high mass had been celebrated in St. Raphael church by the Rev. M. J. Kelly, of Xenia. It was Father Kelly, too, who eloquently responded to the chief executive's address.

Father M. J. Loney, of St. Joseph's church, Springfield, delivered an address, which was listened to with deep appreciation by the assemblage. There was the appointment of the usual convention committees and the gathering adjourned for dinner. At the afternoon session reports were received and routine business transacted. The feature last night was the rally in the city hall which was addressed by the Rev. Father O'Brien, of Toledo; Mrs. L. M. Lake, of St. Louis, and Father Miller, of Carthage, O. The convention will come to an end tonight with a banquet at the Bookwalter hotel.

Reception Postponed.

The reception proposed in honor of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher in St. Mary's school hall Monday evening, has been indefinitely postponed. Joseph Schneider, William Sonnhaiter, Charles Halter, Charles Warth, council of St. Mary's church.

STARK COUNTY
MASONIC PICNIC

To be at Meyer's Lake on
Wednesday, August 16.

THE COMMITTEES ARE NAMED.

There Will be Several Athletic
Events and a Ball Game With
Massillon on One Side and a
Team Chosen from Other
Lodges in the County as
Opponents.

The annual Stark county Masonic picnic will be held at Meyer's lake Wednesday, August 16, and as far as the programme has been prepared will be a counterpart of former Masonic picnics.

The date and place were decided upon Tuesday evening by representatives from all of the lodges in the county at a meeting held in Canton. The representatives from Clinton lodge No. 47, of Massillon, were Dr. N. W. Culbertson, A. J. Miller and Louis P. Schimke. Other meetings of the committee had been held during the past two weeks and the date and place were carefully discussed and other pleasure resorts were considered, but Meyer's lake was determined upon because of its convenience and the inability of the steam roads to give equipment during August to other resorts.

The committee decided not to have a band as a feature of the day's events. This was done because of the expense incurred in former years, which has often been a burden to the committee on arrangements. The music committee will secure music for the annual dance in the evening.

The chief event of the afternoon will be the annual ball game, nominally between Massillon and Canton. The committee this year has given the Canton lodge the option of choosing any master Mason in the county, who is not a member of Clinton lodge of Massillon, to play on the Canton team. For a number of years Massillon and Canton have vied with each other on the ball field for the honor of keeping for another year a silver cup trophy. Massillon won the cup the first year and has held it every year following. This year Canton hopes to organize a team that will give it the honor and title of holding the cup for one year. In order to make the ball game of more interest the committee from Massillon gave Canton the right to go outside her membership to obtain players.

Other contests will be arranged by a committee appointed for that work. The following committees were named Tuesday evening:

Music—R. B. Crawford, Jr., of Massillon, and W. E. Slentz, of Canton. Athletic events—N. W. Culbertson, Massillon; C. A. Stohberg and M. E. McFarren, Canton, and M. O. Shearer, of Louisville.

Refreshments—H. F. Ake, C. N. DeWalt and John Willis, of Canton.

Invitations—W. H. Rowe, of Canton. Reception—John Burkholder and Frank A. Fisher, Canal Fulton; H. F. Ake, Canton; L. P. Schimke and A. J. Miller, Massillon, and the masters of each lodge in the county.

LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Distribution to be Made by the
Lottery Plan.

Columbus, July 12.—Colonel W. L. Curry, state commissioner of soldiers' claims, has received from the interior department a letter stating that President Roosevelt will soon issue a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah, and western Colorado, in accordance with the act of congress. As in other recent cases of public land allotment, soldiers of all wars will be given special privileges in making selections. They will be allowed to register for the drawing by agents, so that it will not be necessary for them to make the long journey of a thousand or more miles to record their intentions in the matter and secure a chance in the drawing. After this, however, they will be on the same basis as other citizen applicants.

In spite of the severe comment upon the lottery method of allotment of lands in such cases based upon recent experiences in the Rosebud reservation distribution, the government will employ the same method in the Uintah lands. The administration is willing to concede the faults of the system complained of, but so far no one seems to have suggested a better way.

The Uintah lands are said to be on the whole the best yet so thrown open to settlement in the West. President Roosevelt is expected soon to issue his proclamation in the matter.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

STOESSEL UNDER ARREST.

Admiral Kruger Dropped from
Naval Service.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—It is reported that General Stoessel has been placed under arrest on account of the report of the commission investigating the defense of Port Arthur. It is also reported that Rear Admiral Kruger will leave the service on account of incapacity in handling the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

THE TAX LEVY.

Tax Commission Makes Its
Report to the Council.

\$20,000 ADVANCE ASKED FOR.

Auditor Instructed to Apply to
the County Auditor for \$20,-
000 of the Taxes Due the
City for the Next Six Months"
Operating Expenses.

In conjunction with the report of the tax committee at the regular meeting Tuesday evening concerning the assessment for the six months ending December 31, 1905, the following estimates were made:

City council—Members' salaries, \$520; stationery, \$30; miscellaneous, Massillon band, \$300; for option on real estate, \$50; total, \$890. For clerk salary, \$100; stationery and incidentals, \$10; or, altogether, an even \$1,000.

Mayor's salary, \$500; stationery and incidentals, \$15; total, \$515.

Auditor's salary, \$400; clerk hire, \$10; furniture and fixtures, \$50; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$60; total, \$540.

Treasurer, salary, \$200; incidentals, \$5.

Solicitor, salary, \$200; stationery, \$15; incidentals, \$20; assistant solicitor, \$150; total, \$485.

Legal advertising, ordinances and resolutions, \$250.

Board of public safety, salaries, \$100; stationery, \$10; incidentals, \$10; legal advertising, \$50; total, \$170.

Fire department and police alarm, \$300.

Police department—Salaries of regular police, \$2,180; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$100; special police, \$25; fuel, light and supplies, \$125; buildings and rent, \$140; sustenance of prisoners, \$50; total, \$3,641. For equipment, \$25.

Fire department—Salaries of regular firemen, \$2,370; of employees, \$10; special firemen, \$60; minute men, \$350; incidentals, \$100; fuel, light and supplies, \$75; horses and harness, \$375; apparatus, \$500; total, \$3,640. Contingent fund, \$300.

Board of health—Salary of health officer, \$240; stationery, \$25; incidentals, \$25.

Sanitary police, salary, \$170.

Board of public service—Salaries of members, \$750; clerk, \$150; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$25; janitors, etc., \$100; legal advertising, \$25; total, \$1,070.

Engineer and assistants, \$900; stationery, \$40; incidentals, \$85; total, \$1,025.

Opening, grading, widening and curbing of streets, \$150.

Street repaving—Supervision, \$325; pay roll, laborers, \$1,060; material, \$30; tools, etc., \$30; crosswalks, \$300; total, \$1,745.

Laying sidewalks, \$300.

Street cleaning, pay roll, laborers, \$1,200; equipment and supplies, \$35.

Water supply, \$5,300.

Street lighting, \$5,800.

Sewers, drains, etc.—Pay roll, laborers, \$300; material, tools, etc., \$50; general sewer purposes, \$1,000; total, \$1,350.

Parks—Salary of superintendent, \$300; incidentals, \$15; material, \$50; total, \$365.

Hospital, \$100; care of clock, \$25. Contingent fund, \$300.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered This Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spuler, Monday evening, a daughter.

Wooster grocers will hold their annual outing at Cedar Point, July 20.

C. M. Shafer, deputy food inspector, of Canal Fulton, was a business visitor in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Gus. Hoppoldt is at the Mt. Airy hospital, recovering rapidly from the effects of a severe operation.

The colored Masons of Massillon, Salem and Alliance are arranging for a picnic at Lake park Monday, August 7.

Master Joseph Royer is spending his vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Russing, at Bellevue.

The annual Lutheran Volksfest will be held at Cedar Point August 10. Lutherans of Massillon, Canton and Akron will attend.

Mrs. A. F. Goldsmith and Miss Minnie Goldsmith, of Cleveland, are guests at the home of Mr. William Meuser in North East street.

Miss Catherine Vogt and Miss Bertha Koons left on Monday to spend their vacations in Stenbenville and Wheeling, W. Va.

Miss Mary Oberlin, teacher of domestic science in the public schools of Greentown, has returned to Massillon to spend her vacation at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Oberlin, in East Main street.

Miss Bessie Bast, of Spokane, Wash., has been spending several days in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bast. Miss Bast left on Tuesday for New York, expecting to sail this week for Paris, France.

George Heyman, 81 years of age, of 51 Second street, is in a serious condition as the result of a fall from the porch of his residence last Thursday, in which he dislocated his hip joint. It is supposed that Mr. Heyman walked off of the porch in the darkness.

Three Warwick saloonkeepers, Jack Walsh, Fred Simpson and Louis Smith, were arrested Sunday by the sheriff of Summit county for selling booze on the Sabbath, contrary to the state laws. They pleaded guilty and each was fined \$50 and costs.—Doylestown Journal.

George Kessel of Elizabeth street, fell from a ladder while he was picking cherries Tuesday and sustained a fracture of the right leg and a shock to his nervous system. The broken limb was given immediate attention and on Wednesday Mr. Kessel was resting comfortably.

Miss Flossie May Hartman and Mr. Elmer R. Schrag, of Orrville, were quietly married at 9:30 Sunday morning by the Rev. O. P. Foust, at the parsonage of the First Reformed church. The newly married pair left after the ceremony for Orrville, where they will make their home.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, will leave the last of this month for Norwalk, Conn., where he will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's church for six weeks, during the absence of the rector. The vestry of St. Timothy's church has granted the Rev. Mr. Craft leave of absence for that period.

A party of friends pleasantly surprised Mrs. Belle Kerstetter at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Wendling, just west of the city limits, Saturday afternoon, in honor of her fifty-fifth birthday. The guests were nearly all residents of Massillon and the trip from the Wendling farm to the western terminus of the street car line was made in a hay wagon.

The marriage of Mr. Emil E. Kautzsch, of Massillon, and Josephine Nelson, of New Philadelphia, took place at the Reformed church, the pastor, the Rev. Theo. B. Boiliger, officiating, in the presence of two witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. John Hidd. The groom is an employee with the C. and N. P. shops of Massillon. They will begin housekeeping immediately.—Canal Dover Reporter.

The funeral of the late George Knefler was held from St. Mary's church Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. John J. Lillis, curate, officiating. The deceased was a member of the Home Guards and the Good Luck Union. Members from these orders were pall bearers. They were L. H. Bamberger, Peter and Philip Rhine, Andrew Rudsky, George Wilhelm and Frank Shoshen. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Canal Fulton has adopted a novel scheme to drill for oil. The scheme is to lease one thousand acres of land, number each acre from one to one thousand, put numbers in sealed envelopes and sell the numbers at \$5 each. This would make \$5,000 when all are sold. Then drill the hole as near the center of the leased land as possible to the depth of 1,500 feet. All persons holding numbers would share equal in the first hole, according to the amount of numbers held.

Never in the history of farm life in this vicinity have farm hands been as scarce as at the present time. The harvest is a big one but the laborers are few. Men out of employment ask almost prohibitive prices to go into the harvest fields. We were told by a farmer Saturday that he found one

man ready to work but he demanded \$3 per day of ten hours for his work. This the farmers cannot afford to pay and will not pay. What to do they do not know and it is probable that the crops will suffer much loss on account of the inability of farmers to secure help at reasonable prices.—Alliance Review.

The funeral of the late Thomas Geoghan, an operator for the Pennsylvania at Smithville, Wayne county, was held from St. Joseph's church in Massillon Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating. The deceased died in Smithville of blood poisoning Saturday morning after ten days' illness. He had been stationed at Smithville thirteen years and is survived by his wife and two children. The body was brought to the home of Mrs. John DuRoss, a sister, Sunday. The pall bearers were J. Roberts, of Wooster, and Peter Mertz, R. Schwalm, B. J. Norris, James White and A. Myers, of Smithville. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MARR-GANNON WEDDING TODAY

Ceremony at St. Joseph's Church at 8:30 A. M.

WELL KNOWN YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Bride is the Daughter of Mrs. Mary Marr, of 152 East Tremont Street, the Groom the Son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon, of This City.

One of the prettiest of this summer's weddings was that of Miss Estella Blanche Marr and Mr. James Gannon, of this city, which occurred at 8:30 Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, in the presence of a large number of guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer. Miss Ida Gannon and Mr. Edward Gannon, the groom's sister and brother, were maid of honor and best man. The wedding was followed by the wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, 152 East Tremont street.

The bride wore a lovely gown of white Paris muslin. The bodice was made with a yoke of fine French valenciennes lace and the skirt was trimmed with lace and embroidery. Her hat was made of white lace and trimmed with white plumes. She carried a white prayer book. The maid of honor was gowned in white swiss, trimmed with valenciennes lace. She wore a white hat and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. At the wedding breakfast the guests, numbering twenty, were seated at one table decorated with a centerpiece of sweet peas and smaller clusters of the same flowers. The only out of town guests were Mrs. Vaughn Hackett, of Shelby, the bride's sister, and Miss Clara Frederick, of Cleveland. The wedding presents included a handsome set of dining room furniture, a mahogany and leather chair, a number of fine pictures and much fine cut glass, silver and china.

Mr. and Mrs. Gannon will remain temporarily at the Marr residence in East Tremont street. Later they will go to housekeeping in their own home. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Marr and is extremely popular in a large circle of friends. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon, of this city. He is a well known glass-blower employed by Reed & Company.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Odd Fellows Will Install Grand Officers This Afternoon.

Canton, July 12.—The grand encampment of the Odd Fellows of Ohio convened here Tuesday for a two days' session. Seventy-five officers and delegates are attending the meeting, representing the fifteen thousand Ohio members of the organization. At the close of the encampment this afternoon the grand officers-elect will be installed.

The officers-elect are: Grand patriarch, F. W. Mackey, of Warren; high priest, Charles E. Miller, of Springfield; senior warden, George W. Stough, of Toledo; junior warden, W. J. Emmons, of Sidney; treasurer, J. H. Port, of Piqua; scribe, F. C. Garrett, of Dayton; messenger, George H. Davis, of Ironton; inner sentinel, C. Reuter, of Cincinnati; representative, A. H. Stocker, of Miamisburg. The department council of the patriarchal militant of the state will convene Thursday morning. General Commander Raney, of Iowa, the highest national officer, is in Canton to attend the meeting.

Grand Patriarch C. W. Manning, of Cincinnati, who retires Thursday, thanked the city and the lodge for its cordial reception. Conferring of past official degrees and the transaction of other business occupied the time at an executive session. The annual banquet was held last night.

FAMOUS NAVAL FIGHTER

A Shipmate's Impressions of John Paul Jones.

INCIDENTS OF GREAT ENGAGEMENT

John Kilby, Quarter Gunner of the United States Ship Bonhomme Richard, Tells How the American Captain Accepted the Challenge of the British Ship Scorpion—Sinking of Jones' Vessel.

The methods of fighting used by Captain John Paul Jones, the famous American naval officer, whose body is to be conveyed from France in Admiral Sigbee's squadron for burial at Washington, are vividly portrayed in the "Narrative of the United States Ship Bonhomme Richard, Under Paul Jones," published in the July Scribner's.

How the challenge of the British ship Scorpion was accepted by Paul Jones is thus described: "The Bonhomme Richard was still bearing down on the large ship, which was then protecting a large fleet of merchant ships. In order to protect that valuable convoy, as it was his duty, he (the enemy) have to, hauled up his canvas and prepared for action. The Bonhomme Richard, of course, were up throughout the enemy's ship, and every man at quarters was plain to be seen. We were then but a very small distance from them, and you may be sure that our ship was as well prepared for action as it was in the power of man to have a ship. While we were still bearing down upon the enemy she hailed us with these words: 'Ho! The ship ahoy!'

"Our captain, with a large trumpet in his hands, made no answer. The enemy again cried, 'The ship ahoy! Jones then in a very loud voice said, 'I can't tell what you say.' The enemy again replied, 'Tell me what ship that is directly or I will sink you!' Jones then answered, 'Sink and be damned!' Both ships were within fifty yards of each other, and at the words 'Sink and be damned' I fully believe no man living could tell which ship fired first, but so it was that each ship fired a broadside. I was at this time on the lower deck, commanding two of the eighteen pounders. Before the action commenced everything was so silent that a man could easily hear everything said. At the second broadside the guns that I had command of were dismounted and were also all of our lower deck guns and of course the men were quartered elsewhere. At this time Jones ordered the helm to be put hand up and 'drum the enemy on board.' It was done in doing this her jib boom ran between our mizzen shrouds and mizzenmast. Her jib boom carried away our main staff and colors. At this they gave three cheers. We answered them with one cheer. Jones at the same time cried out, 'Look at my mizzenpeak!' at which place was run up the Jory of America. I mean the best handsome suit of colors that I ever saw. They were about thirty-six feet in length. A sidelight on Paul Jones' seen in the following incident: "Our ship was making much water. James Gullison (Gullison), the interpreter of the ship, whose duty it was, reported to our commander the situation of the ship as often as she required it, which was at first every thirty minutes, secondly every twenty, and finally every fifteen minutes. At last he reported to Jones in my hearing that the ship then had six feet six inches of water in the hold and that she was sinking fast. To this Jones replied: 'Never mind, if she sinks there are plenty of spurs on deck, and we shall not be drowned. Go back and do the best you can.'"

The sinking of the Bonhomme Richard, Paul Jones' ship, when both she and the Scorpion were on fire, is thus described: "Without loss of time all hands were mustered to endeavor to extinguish the fire on both ships. The fire was at this time nearly all over both ships and even as high as their tops. Our ship was on fire within three feet of her magazine. The fire on board both ships was at last conquered, though by much harder work than the fighting during the action. By the time all this was accomplished daylight began to make its appearance. Then both ships, heads together, with all our fleet, were turned toward the Texel in Holland. We then cleared the ship's decks of the dead, and at the rising of the sun we have overboard 100 dead bodies. One hundred more were wounded, between thirty-five and forty of whom died the next day before 4 o'clock. During this time we also rigged up jury masts on board the Sea-Raper, our prize ship. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon our good ship the Bonhomme Richard, which had so short a time before carried us through all the dangers of the night, sank, although every man that could be spared from every ship in the fleet was assisting us to keep her above water.

"O heavens! It was enough to bring tears from the heart of the most unthinking man! She went down head foremost with all sails set—studding sails, topgallant sails, royals, sky scrapers and every sail that could be put on a ship—jack, pennant and that beautiful ensign that she so gallantly wore while in action and when we conquered. A most glorious sight! Alas, she is gone, never more to be seen!" One hundred men were killed on the Bonhomme Richard and a hundred wounded. The Scorpion lost 101 killed and 100 wounded.

Motto For Admiral Togo.

The Venetian wife had suggested a motto for Admiral Togo—Toga Tenga Tutto (Toga takes the lot).

NEARBY TOWNS

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, July 12.—The three score and ten anniversary of Mr. Samuel Garman was celebrated at his home near North Lawrence July Fourth. To his surprise some fifty friends and neighbors met to inform him that he had reached his seventieth milestone in life.

Having assembled, old acquaintances renewed and congratulations extended, an inviting and bountiful repast was greatly enjoyed by all present. Mr. Garman was the recipient of many substantial gifts from his children and friends.

Those present were: Mrs. Susan Garman, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Garman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Garman and daughters, Grace, Esther and Ina, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bricker and son Howard, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garman and sons, Elmer and Warren, and daughter Ruth, of New Philadelphia; B. F. Garman, of Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowman and daughters, Violet, Nellie and Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. James Buttermore and daughters, Ada and Almira, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Levers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Newstetter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dittmar, Mrs. Hardgrove and Mrs. F. Herbst, of North Lawrence.

RHODES.

Rhodes, July 13.—Farmers are busy cutting wheat and making hay.

Mrs. Stephen Kurtz visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hornberger, last week.

Miss Nellie Obrecht is visiting her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burger, in Manchester.

The Misses Irene Cheyney and Gail McDowell, of Orrville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cheyney.

There will be preaching services at this place next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Edwards and family, of Massillon, visited Mrs. Edwards' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rink, recently.

Master Charles Mobley, of Columbus, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Charles Krider.

Mrs. John Wilson is on the sick list.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, July 13.—Farmers in and out of town have been busy cutting grass and weeds and some what between showers, and believe they have accomplished a little at least. The grass grows rapidly and the town cattle, a drove each morning and evening, being let out of hot stables, are glad to avail themselves of the fresh luxury growing before the gates and hives of nearby citizens, who are obliged to watch lest their yards are invaded by their neighbors' "snoozies" while their owners regale themselves with the cream they have drawn from the ladders of Jersey and brindle.

Cowtown is the new name of the village now and no one must say a word. The public, the pavements and surroundings are for the benefit of the few and not for those who delight in order and sanitary regulations.

There was in the village Sunday a hilarious company. They seemed to enjoy themselves in playing ball and her games. Wooster has some jolly young people who hail from the city.

Miss Carrie Deardorf, of Canal Dover, is stopping at the hotel. She is a girl of modest refinement and common sense. Many can profit by frequenting such associations.

Mrs. Kenwell has gone to New York to visit her husband's relatives for a few weeks.

The Rev. Mr. Graul and family have gone to Indiana.

Children's Drawers 10c.

5 doz Children's Muslin Pants, size up to 6, special at only ea 10c



Children's White Skirts.

Muslin Skirts, lace trimmed 23c
White Cambric Skirts, sizes 1 to 4 with waist, lace trimmed 45c

Dressing the Little Girl

You want her to be always neatly and comfortably dressed. You will be surprised to see how nicely we can fit her out with really stylish dresses.

We are making some remarkable price concessions on these little garments and benefit of them.

No need to buy if we don't prove that we're selling prettier garments for lower prices than you can get anywhere else.

Suspender Dresses, white waists, colored skirts, \$1.25 kind 89c

Children's Colored Dresses, sizes 6 to 12, regular 75c kind 39c

Long and Short White Dresses and Skirts, sizes 2 to 4 years, 75c kind 48c

Our regular \$1.00 Long and Short White Dresses, sizes up to 4 years, special for this week 69c

Misses' White Lawn Dresses, yoked yoke trimmed with ruffles edged with lace, sizes 6 to 14 years, \$1.75 value \$1.39

Many pretty styles in Misses' Colored Dresses—all reduced.

Children's Long Aprons, white and colored, special this week 23c

Infants' Long Capes and Coats—of good quality Bedford Cord—special this week \$1.39

The Secret of Good Coffee

Even the best housekeepers cannot make a good cup of coffee without good material. Dirty, adulterated and queerly blended coffee such as unscrupulous dealers shovel over their counters won't do. But take the pure, clean, natural flavored

LION COFFEE, the leader of all package coffees—the coffee that for over a quarter of a century has been daily welcomed in millions of homes—and you will make a drink fit for a king in this way:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Use the LION COFFEE, because to get best results you must use the best coffee. Grind your LION COFFEE rather fine. Use "a tablespoonful to each cup, and one extra for the pot." First mix it with a little cold water, enough to make a thick paste, and add white of an egg (if egg is to be used as a settler), then follow one of the following rules:

1st. **WITH BOILING WATER.** Add boiling water, and let it boil THREE MINUTES ONLY. Add a little cold water and set aside five minutes to settle. Serve promptly.

2d. **WITH COLD WATER.** Add your cold water to the paste and bring it to a boil. Then set aside, add a little cold water, and in five minutes it's ready to serve.

3. (Don't boil it too long. Don't let it stand more than ten minutes before serving. Don't use water that has been boiled before.

TWO WAYS TO SETTLE COFFEE.

1st. With Eggs. Use part of the white of an egg, mixing it with the ground LION COFFEE before boiling.

2d. With Cold Water. Instead of eggs. After boiling add a dash of cold water, and set aside for eight or ten minutes, then serve through a strainer.

Insist on getting a package of genuine LION COFFEE, prepare it according to this recipe and you will only use LION COFFEE in future. (Sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.) (Lion-head on every package.) (Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

There will be services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Telephone men have been here rearranging the poles on the Millersburg, Wooster and Orrville lines. We need street car line the more, and not so much gossiping.

NEWMAN.

Newman, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. William Findley returned Monday evening after spending a few days with Mrs. Anna Dougal at New Philadelphia.

Infirmary Director Thomas Miller chaperoned a jolly Canton party to the country residence of William M. Hardgrove last Thursday evening, making the trip of fourteen miles in an automobile in just forty minutes, including stops.

We are pleased to notice that some of our coal mines are pumping the water out and being put in condition for taking out coal in the near future.

Don't forget the ice cream festival on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 15. The young ladies of the Sunday school are putting forth every effort to make the festival a social and financial success. So be on hand and do your part well and thereby assist in gratifying their ambition in securing new lights for our local church.

Miss Irene Prosser, of Pittsburg, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

Inspector Pate, of Youngstown, measured rural route No. 1 last Monday in company with Carrier Sommerhafer.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 13.—Miss Jennie Sharp and Master Lloyd Sharp, of Barberton, visited friends here a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Leonard and family, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dorian called on friends at New Philadelphia on July Fourth.

Mrs. Catharine R. Ries, of Massillon, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ries, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Domro, of McDonaldsville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krushinsky.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ries and Miss Emma White came up from Baltimore to visit friends.

Miss Mary Leonard and Ruby Crook-

ston were guests of relatives in Barberton the past week.

Mrs. Peter Miesmer returned Tuesday from a ten days' stay with her daughter at New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George Able spent the Fourth in Barberton.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Porr left Wednesday for their home in Albion, Mich., after an extended visit with friends in this vicinity. They will make the trip by street car, going by way of Massillon, Cleveland and Toledo.

Mr. and Mrs. William Klein, Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffer and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blatz, of Massillon, recently visited at the home of Mrs. Catherine Rahr.

STABBED RIVAL TO DEATH.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 12.—William Monray was stabbed to death today by John Hawthorn, at Ashton, near here. The young men were rivals and the killing was done in the presence of the young woman, who was the innocent cause of the quarrel.

NEW HEIR TO THRONE.

Son Born to Prince and Princess of Wales.

London, July 12.—The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son this morning.

ENROUTE TO SEVASTOPOL.

Sevastopol, July 12.—In pursuance of instructions from the Russian admiralty the Kriaz Potemkin is on her way here, having left Kustenji, Roumania, during the night in tow of the battleship Tohesme.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Baltimore, July 12.—The Glenn building, a small office building, collapsed today, killing two persons and injuring one.

PRICE OF SUGAR CUT.

New York, July 12.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced ten cents on the hundred pounds today.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863
Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Babney's Book Store, Haskins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Baumer's Cigar Store, Neiminger's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905

Governor Myron T. Herrick's candidacy for re-election is thus endorsed by the Universal Messenger, the new Catholic paper, which is published in Columbus by John Hartley, a brother of Bishop Hartley.

Ohio's fearless governor, who believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, has been nominated by the Republican party of the great state of Ohio, and upon his record during his term of office, he is deserving of the support of all fair minded citizens regardless of religious or political creeds.

By keeping his eyes on the bulletins issued by the ever industrious Democratic literary campaign bureau, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate ought to get a lot of comfort out of the present campaign. All the signs are encouraging. According to the latest announcement, Democratic lieutenants are sounding voters in various parts of the state and finding that "the majority of those spoken to are for Pattison." One can almost hear the shouting chorus, "we are for Pattison." As a piece of literary fiction it is really well done. The most realistic kind of a political literature, however, is the story told by the ballots, and Brother Pattison won't enjoy the one told on election day.

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

Full - Blooded Indians Will
Found Colony in Mexico.

Muskegon, I. T., July 12.—Creek, Snake and Cherokee full blood Indians, harassed by civilization and progress, are preparing to emigrate to Mexico, and a petition will be presented to congress at the next session asking permission to sell all lands without restriction. The old life of the Indian, when he hunted and fished, is a thing of the past in Indian Territory, where cities have driven the game out of the country. The full bloods and many of the half breeds desire to free themselves from the bonds of restricted civilization and again take up the gun and rod. At a meeting of Creeks and Snakes at Okmulgee a company was organized, with D. L. Berryhill president, and M. L. Checotah secretary, capitalized at \$100,000, known as the Berryhill Colonization Company, to finance the removal of the Indians. A committee was appointed to visit Mexico and negotiate with President Diaz for several thousand acres of land in the southern part of the republic for the Indians to settle on. The section of country selected as the possible site for the colony is southwest of Guadalajara, on the Pacific side of the country, and is prolific with fruit, fish and game. The climate is mild and the Indians can readily take up the old life of the tepee.

This question has been under discussion for some time, but the Creeks and Snakes are among the first to act. The Cherokees will follow in the wake of the Creeks and Snakes, and it is generally understood that full bloods of other nations will also move to Mexico. Before this can be done, however, it will be necessary to obtain an act of congress removing all restrictions so the Indians can dispose of their land here. These lands readily sell at from \$10 to \$50 an acre, while good lands can be purchased in Mexico at from 25 cents to \$2 an acre. While the Indians desire to move to Mexico because of the restrictions placed upon them here, there are many who will go because of the investment. They will secure good prices for their lands here, which will place them in good circumstances for the remainder of their lives.

President Diaz, of Mexico, who has been communicated with on the subject, regards the project with favor, and it is said the government will make a grant of several thousand acres of land to the company.

The Indians own practically all the land in the territory, and if they are allowed to dispose of their holdings and remove to Mexico, it will place the entire country under control of the whites, opening some of the finest agricultural and richest mineral lands in the world to settlement.

Another meeting of the company will be held at Okmulgee July 26 and 27, when details for the trip of the committee to Mexico will be perfected.

President Berryhill, who was in Muskegon recently, said the committee would depart about August 1, and would be absent three months. It will make a thorough investigation of conditions in Mexico, and if they are satisfactory and congress removes the restrictions, the exodus of Creeks and Snakes will begin in the early spring.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Over One Million Deaths During the Year 1904.

Washington, July 12.—The status and progress of epidemics throughout the world is announced in a report which has been issued by the marine hospital and public health service. The report shows that cholera is confined to southern Asia, with an advance line extending into the southwestern provinces of Russia.

The presence of yellow fever in America, the report says, was confined to a few scattered cases in Mexico and Central America. The bubonic plague is chiefly prevalent in Asia. In India, morbidity and mortality for plague are constantly assuming increased proportions. The disease has so far baffled every effort to stamp it out.

The report quotes recent statistics given by the British secretary of state for India, showing a steady increase there since 1901 and a total of 1,023,299 deaths from it in 1904 and that it is still prevailing with unremitting violence. Cases are also reported from Arabia, Siam, Japan, China, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, South America, Hawaii and the Philippines.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Statistics Prepared by Clerk
of the Courts.

MANY DIVORCES WERE CRANTED

Five Hundred and Sixty-three
Cases Filed in Common Pleas
Court—A Large Increase in
the Amount of Fees for Petit
Juries.

Canton, July 12.—Interesting statistics are given in the annual report of the work transacted by the Stark county common pleas court in the year ending July 1. The report has been compiled by Deputy Clerk of Courts Agler, and will shortly be filed with the secretary of state.

July 1, 1904, there were pending 95 suits for divorce, and during the year 133 additional cases were filed. Of this number 129 cases have been disposed of. Seventy-two decrees have been granted, and the remainder have been either dismissed, refused, or the parties have failed to prosecute. Eighty-nine cases are still pending. The different grounds on which the decrees were asked follow: Adultery, 19; wilful absence and gross neglect, 39; extreme cruelty, 57; drunkenness, 6; miscellaneous, 12.

The total number of cases filed in common pleas court was 563, in comparison with 587 for the preceding year. The grand jury fees this year amounted to \$382; petit jury, \$4,570.95; total, \$5,452.95. In the preceding year the grand jury fees amounted to \$5,579.60; petit juries, \$3,210; total, \$8,789.60.

The increase in the fees for petit juries is due, it is stated, to the fact that the jury work has been much heavier in the past year. Many damage suits have been tried, and the cases have as a rule taken much more than the usual time. On the docket there are still a number of important damage suits and it is very likely, according to the deputy clerk of courts, that the jury fees for the present year will again show an increase.

CONSTITUTION ATTACKED.

Prominent Attorney Says Ohio
Needs a New One.

Toledo, O., July 12.—Before the Ohio Bar Association, in convention at Put-in-Bay Island, President James Troup, of Bowling Green, in his recommendations made some sensational statements, which were later heartily endorsed by the members of the association.

He said in part that the constitution of the state, which was drawn in 1851, was hopelessly inadequate for present needs and urged the bar to force the legislature to put the matter before the people for a vote and an appointment of a commission to draft a new constitution.

He also attacked the present inefficient probate court, asking that it either be improved or obliterated.

The fact that the supreme bench was composed of an even number of judges was also deplored and the fallacies of such a condition shown. All the points made by Mr. Troup will receive the support of the association and be brought before the general assembly.

It pays to try our want columns

STONE WORK
IS COMMENCED

Rapid Progress Made on the
Presbyterian Church.

THE CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.

A Committee from the Church
is Now at Work on a Programme of Exercises and Another Will Select a Suitable Stone.

The construction of the new Presbyterian church at the corner of Plum and Hill streets has reached a point where the outline of the edifice is apparent and the height of the basement may be seen. The basement will be about twelve feet from floor to ceiling and will be divided into several apartments. Many of the rooms will be used for meeting places of the various church societies.

At present bricklayers are building the walls and supports in the west end of the basement, where will be located the furnace and large chimney. This work will be completed in a few days. The foundation for these walls was made of cement to the floor line. Above the floor brick only are used. Other bricklayers are putting in cross walls, which will divide the large area into rooms.

The outside walls were made of concrete as high as the outside ground line. This work was completed two weeks ago and the concrete is hardened by this time. Some of the stone-work has been commenced along the south wall. Near the southwest corner of the building on the south wall four courses of dressed stone have been laid. Along the remainder of the south wall one and two courses have been laid and the window frames set. The top of the window frames mark the ceiling of the basement.

Ten stonemasons are dressing stone for the walls. The stone used is the Sandusky blue limestone. Large quantities are already on the ground. Contractor Converse has made arrangements for the shipment of stone at regular intervals so that the streets will not be crowded with stone that cannot be used for weeks. Much of the debris of the old church has been cleared away and both Plum and Hill streets are in daily use around the church site.

Carpenters are making window frames in a shed at the north side of the building and others are making concrete window caps, which will be used in place of wood. This latter work is a new departure but is considered a move in the right direction as the concrete caps will last as long as the remainder of the church stands. No wood is being used in the construction of the foundation, cross walls or outside walls. Until the inside work is commenced all the construction will consist of concrete, brick and stone work, with the sole exception of the window frames.

A committee from the congregation has charge of making a programme to be carried out when the cornerstone is laid. The officers have decided to have a cornerstone in the new church although there was no such stone in the old church. Another committee has been appointed to obtain a suitable stone and have it properly made. This committee will also decide where the cornerstone is to be located and what it shall contain when set. Each committee is to make reports to the officers. It is now thought that the cornerstone may be laid in about one month. Should the stonemasons proceed with their work faster than anticipated, a place will be reserved for the cornerstone.

The drudgery of the construction has now been about finished. The excavation of an entire city lot took weeks. The concrete work was comparatively short undertaking as far as the construction is concerned but time had to be given for the concrete to dry. The walls are now ready for the superstructure and nearly all of the cross basement walls have been built. In another week the stone work will be commenced in earnest and within a short time the edifice will have the appearance of its intended use.

The church officers expect to be able to occupy the basement for services before cold weather sets in.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CROPS ARE DOING WELL.

Wheat and Corn are Above the
Average Condition.

Washington, July 12.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 94,011,000 acres, an increase of about 2,680,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent on the area planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.3, as compared with 86.4 on July 1, 1904, 79.4 at the corresponding date in 1903 and a ten year average of 87.6.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 82.7, as compared with 85.5 last month, 78.7 on July 1, 1904, 78.8 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 77.8. The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 91.0, as compared with 93.7 last month, 93.7 on July 1, 1904, 82.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 89.3.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 85.8, as compared with 84.5 on July 1, 1904, and 80 at the corresponding date in 1903.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 24,257,000 bushels, equivalent to about 4.4 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average of the oat crop on July 1 was 92.1 as compared with 92.9 last month, 89.8 on July 1, 1904, 84.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 88.5.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 19,000 acres, or 0.6 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 91.2, as compared with 93.9 on July 1, 1904, 88.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 92.1.

NEW PLAN TO WIDEN CANAL.

Chief Engineer Says Earth Can
be Washed Out.

Columbus, July 12.—Chief Engineer C. E. Perkins, of the state board of public works, who has just returned from Akron, where he superintended the opening of work on the general improvement of the Ohio canal between Akron and Cleveland, says that probably no steam dredge work will be done on the canal. He proposes that most of the excavation needed to make the canal fifty feet wide and five feet deep shall be done by simple washing. The canal runs for most of its course along the Cuyahoga river. There is plenty of water on all the levels and water will be let into section after section and discharged into the river below. The earth in the bed of the canal will be loosened with a go-devil, so that it may be taken by the rushing current of water and whirled in suspension into the Cuyahoga river.

He estimates that a large proportion of the earth that will have to be removed can be taken out in this way, and dressing up will be done by hand. "Where earth can be removed from its place to where it is wanted at one cost," said Mr. Perkins, "no steam machine I ever heard of can do it better or more cheaply than the man trained to the use of the pick and shovel."

There is plenty of room for the fifty foot canal all the way—the narrow places along the railroad rights of way giving space enough even, by building straight up retaining walls. There will be no need of basins or wide waters on this canal when done, as boats will be able to pass each other at any place.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Catholic Societies are Holding
34th Annual Convention.

Springfield, O., July 12.—The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Ohio opened at 10 o'clock Tuesday in the city council chamber with approximately one hundred and fifty delegates and visitors present. They were warmly welcomed to the city by Mayor Charles J. Bowls in an address. Preliminary to the welcoming exercises solemn high mass had been celebrated in St. Raphael church by the Rev. M. J. Kelly, of Xenia. It was Father Kelly, too, who eloquently responded to the chief executive's address.

Father M. J. Loney, of St. Joseph's church, Springfield, delivered an address, which was listened to with deep appreciation by the assemblage. There was the appointment of the usual convention on committees and the gathering adjourned for dinner. At the afternoon session reports were received and routine business transacted. The feature last night was the rally in the city hall which was addressed by the Rev. Father O'Brien, of Toledo; Mrs. Lenora M. Lake, of St. Louis, and Father Miller, of Carthage, O. The convention will come to an end tonight with a banquet at the Bookwalter hotel.

Reception Postponed.

The reception proposed in honor of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher in St. Mary's school hall Monday evening, has been indefinitely postponed. Joseph Schneider, William Sonnhalter, Charles Halter, Charles Warth, council of St. Mary's church.

STARK COUNTY
MASONIC PICNIC

To be at Meyer's Lake on
Wednesday, August 16.

THE COMMITTEES ARE NAMED.

There Will be Several Athletic
Events and a Ball Game With
Massillon on One Side and a
Team Chosen from Other
Lodges in the County as
Opponents.

The annual Stark county Masonic picnic will be held at Meyer's lake Wednesday, August 16, and as far as the programme has been prepared will be a counterpart of former Masonic picnics.

The date and place were decided upon Tuesday evening by representatives from all of the lodges in the county at a meeting held in Canton. The representatives from Clinton lodge No. 47, of Massillon, were Dr. N. W. Calbertson, A. J. Miller and Louis P. Schimke. Other meetings of the committee had been held during the past two weeks and the date and place were carefully discussed and other pleasure resorts were considered, but Meyer's lake was determined upon because of its convenience and the inability of the steam roads to give equipment during August to other resorts.

The committee decided not to have a band as a feature of the day's events. This was done because of the expense incurred in former years, which has often been a burden to the committee on arrangements. The music committee will secure music for the annual dance in the evening.

The chief event of the afternoon will be the annual ball game, nominally between Massillon and Canton. The committee this year has given the Canton lodge the option of choosing any master Mason in the county, who is not a member of Clinton lodge of Massillon, to play on the Canton team. For a number of years Massillon and Canton have vied with each other on the ball field for the honor of keeping for another year a silver cup trophy. Massillon won the cup the first year and has held it every year following. This year Canton hopes to organize a team that will give it the honor and title of holding the cup for one year. In order to make the ball game of more interest the committee from Massillon gave Canton the right to go outside her membership to obtain players.

Other contests will be arranged by a committee appointed for that work. The following committees were named Tuesday evening:

Music—R. B. Crawford, Jr., of Massillon, and W. E. Slentz, of Canton.

Athletic events—N. W. Culbertson, Massillon; C. A. Stohberg and M. E. McFarren, Canton, and M. O. Shearer, of Louisville.

Refreshments—H. F. Ake, C. N. DeWalt and John Willis, of Canton.

Invitations—W. H. Rowe, of Canton. Reception—John Burkholder and Frank A. Fisher, Canal Fulton; H. F. Ake, Canton; L. P. Schimke and A. J. Miller, Massillon, and the masters of each lodge in the county.

LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Distribution to be Made by the
Lottery Plan.

Columbus, July 12.—Colonel W. L. Curry, state commissioner of soldiers' claims, has received from the interior department a letter stating that President Roosevelt will soon issue a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Utah Indian reservation in Utah, and western Colorado, in accordance with the act of congress. As in other recent cases of public land allotment, soldiers of all wars will be given special privileges in making selections. They will be allowed to register for the drawing by agents, so that it will not be necessary for them to make the long journey of a thousand or more miles to record their intentions in the matter and secure a chance in the drawing. After this, however, they will be on the same basis as other citizen applicants.

In spite of the severe comment upon the lottery method of allotment of lands in such cases based upon recent experiences in the Rosebud reservation distribution, the government will employ the same method in the Utah lands. The administration is willing to concede the faults of the system complained of, but so far no one seems to have suggested a better way.

The Utah lands are said to be on the whole the best yet so thrown open to settlement in the West. President Roosevelt is expected soon to issue his proclamation in the matter.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

STOESSEL UNDER ARREST.

Admiral Kruger Dropped from
Naval Service.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—It is reported that General Stoessel has been placed under arrest on account of the report of the commission investigating the defense of Port Arthur. It is also reported that Rear Admiral Kruger will leave the service on account of incapacity in handling the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

THE TAX LEVY.

Tax Commission Makes Its
Report to the Council.

\$20,000 ADVANCE ASKED FOR.

Auditor Instructed to Apply to
the County Auditor for \$20,-
000 of the Taxes Due the
City for the Next Six Months'
Operating Expenses.

In conjunction with the report of the tax committee at the regular meeting Tuesday evening concerning the assessment for the six months ending December 31, 1905, the following estimates were made:

City council—Members' salaries, \$520; stationery, \$20; miscellaneous, Massillon band, \$300; for option on real estate, \$50; total, \$890. For clerk salary, \$100; stationery and incidentals, \$10; or, altogether, an even \$1,000.

Mayor's salary, \$500; stationery and incidentals, \$15; total, \$515.

Auditor's salary, \$400; clerk hire, \$10; furniture and fixtures, \$50; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$60; total, \$540.

Treasurer, salary, \$200; incidentals, \$5.

Solicitor, salary, \$200; stationery, \$15; incidentals, \$20; assistant solicitor, \$150; total, \$485.

Legal advertising, ordinances and resolutions, \$250.

Board of public safety, salaries, \$100; stationery, \$10; incidentals, \$10; legal advertising, \$50; total, \$170.

Fire department and police alarm, \$300.

Police department—Salaries of regular police, \$3,180; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$100; special police, \$25; fuel, light and supplies, \$125; buildings and rent, \$140; sustenance of prisoners, \$50; total, \$3,641. For equipment, \$25.

Fire department—Salaries of regular firemen, \$3,370; of employees, \$10; special firemen, \$60; minute men, \$350; incidentals, \$100; fuel, light and supplies, \$75; horses and harness, \$375; apparatus, \$300; total, \$3,640. Contingent fund, \$200.

Board of health—Salary of health officer, \$240; stationery, \$25; incidentals, \$25.

Sanitary police, salary, \$170.

Board of public service—Salaries of members, \$750; clerk, \$150; stationery, \$20; incidentals, \$25; janitors, etc., \$100; legal advertising, \$25; total, \$1,070.

Engineer and assistants, \$900; stationery, \$40; incidentals, \$85; total, \$1,025.

Opening, grading, widening and curbing of streets, \$150.

Street repaving—Supervision, \$325; pay roll, laborers, \$1,060; material, \$30; tools, etc., \$30; crosswalks, \$300; total, \$1,745.

Laying sidewalks, \$300.

Street cleaning, pay roll, laborers, \$1,200; equipment and supplies, \$35.

Water supply, \$5,300.

Street lighting, \$5,800.

Sewers, drains, etc.—Pay roll, laborers, \$200; material, tools, etc., \$50; general sewer purposes, \$1,000; total, \$1,250.

Parks—Salary of superintendent, \$300; incidentals, \$15; material, \$50; total, \$365.

Hospital, \$100; care of clock, \$25.

Contingent fund, \$300.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spuhler, Monday evening, a daughter.

Wooster grocers will hold their annual outing at Cedar Point, July 20.

C. M. Shafer, deputy food inspector, of Canal Fulton, was a business visitor in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Gus. Hoppoldt is at the Mt. Airy hospital, recovering rapidly from the effects of a severe operation.

The colored Masons of Massillon, Salem and Alliance are arranging for a picnic at Lake park Monday, August 7.

Master Joseph Royer is spending his vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kussing, at Bellevue.

The annual Lutheran Volksfest will be held at Cedar Point August 10. Lutherans of Massillon, Canton and Akron will attend.

Mrs. A. F. Goldsmith and Miss Minnie Goldsmith, of Cleveland, are guests at the home of Mr. William Meuser in North East street.

Miss Catherine Vogt and Miss Bertha Koons left on Monday to spend their vacations in Steubenville and Wheeling, W. Va.

Miss Mary Oberlin, teacher of domestic science in the public schools of Greentown, has returned to Massillon to spend her vacation at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Oberlin, in East Main street.

Miss Bessie Bast, of Spokane, Wash., has been spending several days in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bast. Miss Bast left on Tuesday for New York, expecting to sail this week for Paris, France.

George Heyman, 81 years of age, of 51 Second street, is in a serious condition as the result of a fall from the porch of his residence last Thursday, in which he dislocated his hip joint. It is supposed that Mr. Heyman walked off of the porch in the darkness.

Three Warwick saloonkeepers, Jack Walsh, Fred Simpson and Louis Smith, were arrested Sunday by the sheriff of Summit county for selling booze on the Sabbath, contrary to the state laws. They pleaded guilty and each was fined \$50 and costs.—Doylestown Journal.

George Kessel of Elizabeth street, fell from a ladder while he was picking cherries Tuesday and sustained a fracture of the right leg and a shock to his nervous system. The broken limb was given immediate attention and on Wednesday Mr. Kessel was resting comfortably.

Miss Flossie May Hartman and Mr. Elmer R. Schrag, of Orrville, were quietly married at 9:30 Sunday morning by the Rev. O. P. Foust, at the parsonage of the First Reformed church. The newly married pair left after the ceremony for Orrville, where they will make their home.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, will leave the last of this month for Norwalk, Conn., where he will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's church for six weeks, during the absence of the rector. The vestry of St. Timothy's church has granted the Rev. Mr. Craft leave of absence for that period.

A party of friends pleasantly surprised Mrs. Belle Kerstetter at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Wendling, just west of the city limits, Saturday afternoon, in honor of her fifty-fifth birthday. The guests were nearly all residents of Massillon and the trip from the Wendling farm to the western terminus of the street car line was made in a hay wagon.

The marriage of Mr. Emil E. Kautsch, of Massillon, and Josephine Nelson, of New Philadelphia, took place at the Reformed church, the pastor, the Rev. Theo. B. Bolliger, officiating, in the presence of two witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. John Hidd. The groom is an employee with the C. and N. P. shops of Massillon. They will begin housekeeping immediately.—Canal Dover Reporter.

The funeral of the late George Kneffler was held from St. Mary's church Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. John J. Lillis, curate, officiating. The deceased was a member of the Home Guards and the Good Luck Union. Members from these orders were pall bearers. They were L. H. Bamberger, Peter and Philip Rhine, Andrew Rudsky, George Wilhelm and Frank Shoshen. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Canal Fulton has adopted a novel scheme to drill for oil. The scheme is to lease one thousand acres of land, number each acre from one to one thousand, put numbers in sealed envelopes and sell the numbers at \$5 each. This would make \$5,000 when all are sold. Then drill the hole as near the center of the leased land as possible to the depth of 1,500 feet. All persons holding numbers would share equal in the first hole, according to the amount of numbers held.

Never in the history of farm life in this vicinity have farm hands been as scarce as at the present time. The harvest is a big one but the laborers are few. Men out of employment ask almost prohibitive prices to go into the harvest fields. We were told by a farmer Saturday that he found one

man ready to work but he demanded \$3 per day of ten hours for his work. This the farmers cannot afford to pay and will not pay. What to do they do not know and it is probable that the crops will suffer much loss on account of the inability of farmers to secure help at reasonable prices.—Alliance Review.

The funeral of the late Thomas Geoghan, an operator for the Pennsylvania at Smithville, Wayne county, was held from St. Joseph's church in Massillon Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating. The deceased died in Smithville of blood poisoning Saturday morning after ten days' illness. He had been stationed at Smithville thirteen years and is survived by his wife and two children. The body was brought to the home of Mrs. John DuRoss, a sister, Sunday. The pall bearers were J. Roberts, of Wooster, and Peter Mertz, R. Schwalm, B. J. Norris, James White and A. Myers, of Smithville. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MARR-GANNON WEDDING TODAY

Ceremony at St. Joseph's Church at 8:30 A. M.

WELL KNOWN YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Bride is the Daughter of Mrs. Mary Marr, of 152 East Tremont Street, the Groom the Son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon, of This City.

One of the prettiest of this summer's weddings was that of Miss Estella Blanche Marr and Mr. James Gannon, of this city, which occurred at 8:30 Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, in the presence of a large number of guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer. Miss Ida Gannon and Mr. Edward Gannon, the groom's sister and brother, were maid of honor and best man. The wedding was followed by the wedding breakfast at the home of the bride, 152 East Tremont street.

The bride wore a lovely gown of white Paris muslin. The bodice was made with a yoke of fine French valenciennes lace and the skirt was trimmed with lace and embroidery. Her hat was made of white lace and trimmed with white plumes. She carried a white prayer book. The maid of honor was gowned in white swiss, trimmed with valenciennes lace. She wore a white hat and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. At the wedding breakfast the guests, numbering twenty, were seated at one table decorated with a centerpiece of sweet peas and smaller clusters of the same flowers. The only out of town guests were Mrs. Vaughn Hackett, of Shelby, the bride's sister, and Miss Clara Frederick, of Cleveland. The wedding presents included a handsome set of dining room furniture, a mahogany and leather chair, a number of fine pictures and much fine cut glass, silver and china.

Mr. and Mrs. Gannon will remain temporarily at the Marr residence in East Tremont street. Later they will go to housekeeping in their own home. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Marr and is extremely popular in a large circle of friends. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannon, of this city. He is a well known glass-blower employed by Reed & Company.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.
Odd Fellows Will Install Grand Officers This Afternoon.

Canton, July 12.—The grand encampment of the Odd Fellows of Ohio convened here Tuesday for a two days' session. Seventy-five officers and delegates are attending the meeting, representing the fifteen thousand Ohio members of the organization. At the close of the encampment this afternoon the grand officers-elect will be installed.

The officers-elect are: Grand patriarch, F. W. Mackey, of Warren; high priest, Charles E. Miller, of Springfield; senior warden, George W. Stough, of Toledo; junior warden, W. J. Emmons, of Sidney; treasurer, J. H. Part, of Piqua; scribe, F. C. Garrett, of Dayton; messenger, George H. Davis, of Ironton; inner sentinel, C. Reuter, of Cincinnati; representative, A. H. Stocker, of Miamisburg.

Either Zanesville or Warren will be selected as the next place of meeting. The department council of the patriarch militant of the state will convene Thursday morning. General Commander Raney, of Iowa, the highest national officer, is in Canton to attend the meeting.

Grand Patriarch C. W. Manning, of Cincinnati, who retires Thursday, thanked the city and the lodge for its cordial reception. Conferring of past official degrees and the transaction of other business occupied the time at an executive session. The annual banquet was held last night.

FAMOUS NAVAL FIGHTER

A Shipmate's Impressions of John Paul Jones.

INCIDENTS OF GREAT ENGAGEMENT

John Kilby, Quarter Gunner of the United States Ship Bonhomme Richard, Tells How the American Captain Accepted the Challenge of the British Ship Scorpion—Sinking of Jones' Vessel.

The methods of fighting used by Captain John Paul Jones, the famous American naval officer, whose body is to be conveyed from France in Admiral Sigbee's squadron for burial at Washington, are vividly portrayed in the "Narrative of John Kilby, Quarter Gunner of the United States Ship Bonhomme Richard, Under Paul Jones," published in the July Scribner's.

How the challenge of the British ship Scorpion was accepted by Paul Jones is thus described:

"The Bonhomme Richard was still bearing down on the large ship, which was then protecting a large fleet of merchant ships. In order to protect that valuable convoy, as it was his duty, he (the enemy) have to, hauled up his canvas and prepared for action. Side lanterns, of course, were up throughout the enemy's ship, and every man at quarters was plain to be seen. We were then but a very small distance from them, and you may be sure that our ship was a well prepared for action as it was in the power of man to have a ship. While we were still bearing down upon the enemy she hailed us in these words: 'Hoi! The ship a-hoi!'"

"Our captain, with a large trumpet in his hands, made no answer. The enemy again cried, 'The ship a-hoi! Jones then in a very loud voice said, 'I can't tell what you say.' The enemy again replied, 'Tell me what ship that is directly or I will sink you.' Jones then answered, 'Sink and be d—d!' Both ships were within fifty yards of each other, and at the words 'sink and be d—d!' I fully believe no man living could tell which ship fired first, but so it was that each ship fired a broadside. I was at this time on the lower deck, commanding two of the eighteen pounders. Before the action commenced everything was so silent that a man could easily hear everything said. At the second broadside the guns that I had command of were dismounted, as were also all of our lower deck guns and of course the men were quartered elsewhere. At this time Jones ordered the helm to be put hard up and to run the enemy on board. It was done. In doing this her jib boom ran between our mizzen shrouds and mizenmast. Her jib boom carried away our ensign staff and colors. At this they gave three cheers. We answered them with one cheer. Jones at the same time cried out, 'Look at my mizzen peak!' at which place was run up the glory of America—I mean the most handsome suit of colors that I ever saw. They were about thirty feet in the fly."

A sidelight on Paul Jones is seen in the following incident:

"Our ship was making much water. James Gullison (Gunnison), the carpenter of the ship, whose duty it was, reported to our commander the situation of the ship as often as she required it, which was at first every thirty minutes, secondly every twenty, and finally every fifteen minutes. At last he reported to Jones in my hearing that the ship then had six feet six inches of water in the hold and that she was sinking fast. To this Jones replied: 'Never mind, if she sinks there are plenty of spars on deck, and we shall not be drowned. Go back and do the best you can.'"

The sinking of the Bonhomme Richard, Paul Jones' ship, when both she and the Scorpion were on fire, is thus described:

"Without loss of time all hands were mustered to endeavor to extinguish the fire on both ships. The fire was at this time nearly all over both ships and even as high as their tops. Our ship was on fire within three feet of her magazine. The fire on board both ships was at last conquered, though by much harder work than the fighting during the action. By the time all this was accomplished daylight began to make its appearance. Then both ships, heads together, with all our fleet, were turned toward the Texel in Holland. We then cleared the ship's decks of the dead, and at the rising of the sun we hove overboard 100 dead bodies. One hundred more were wounded, between thirty-five and forty of whom died the next day before 4 o'clock. During this time we also rigged up jury masts on board the Sea-Raper, our prize ship. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon our good ship the Bonhomme Richard, which had so short a time before carried us through all the dangers of the night, sunk, although every man that could be spared from every ship in the fleet was assisting us to keep her above water."

"O heavens! It was enough to bring tears from the heart of the most unthinking man! She went down head foremost with all sails set, studding sails, topgallant sails, royals, sky saucers and every sail that could be put on a ship—jack, pennant and that beautiful ensign that she so gallantly wore while in action and when we conquered. A most glorious sight! Alas, she is gone, never more to be seen!"

One hundred men were killed on the Bonhomme Richard and a hundred wounded. The Scorpion lost 101 killed and 100 wounded.

Motto For Admiral Togo.
The Venetian wit has suggested a motto for Admiral Togo—Toga Tenga Tutto (Toga takes the lot).

NEARBY TOWNS

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, July 12.—The three score and ten anniversary of Mr. Samuel Garman was celebrated at his home near North Lawrence July Fourth. To his surprise some fifty friends and neighbors met to inform him that he had reached his seventieth milestone in life.

Having assembled, old acquaintances renewed and congratulations extended, an inviting and bountiful repast was greatly enjoyed by all present. Mr. Garman was the recipient of many substantial gifts from his children and friends.

Those present were: Mrs. Susan Garman, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Garman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Garman and daughters, Grace, Esther and Ina, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bricker and son Howard, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garman and sons, Elmer and Warren, and daughter Ruth, of New Philadelphia; B. F. Garman, of Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowman and daughters, Violet, Nellie and Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. James Buttermore and daughters, Ada and Almira, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Levers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Newstetter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dittmar, Mrs. Hardgrove and Mrs. F. Herbst, of North Lawrence.

RHODES.

Rhodes, July 12.—Farmers are busy cutting wheat and making hay.

Mrs. Stephen Kurtz visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hornberger, last week.

Miss Nellie Obrecht is visiting her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burger, in Manchester.

The Misses Irene Cheyney and Gail McDowell, of Orrville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cheyney.

There will be preaching services at this place next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Edwards and family, of Massillon, visited Mrs. Edwards' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rink, recently.

Master Charles Mabley, of Columbus, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Charles Krider.

Mrs. John Wilson is on the sick list.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, July 12.—Farmers in and out of town have been busy cutting grass and weeds and some wheat between showers, and believe they have accomplished a little at least. The grass grows rapidly and the town cattle, a drove each morning and evening, being let out of hot stables, are glad to avail themselves of the fresh luxury growing before the gates and lawns of nearby citizens, who are obliged to watch lest their yards are invaded by their neighbors' "hookies" while their owners regale themselves with the cream they have drawn from the udders of Jersey and brindle.

Cowtown is the new name of the village now and no one must say a word. The public, the pavements and surroundings are for the benefit of the few and not for those who delight in order and sanitary regulations.

There was in the village Sunday a hilarious company. They seemed to enjoy themselves in playing ball and other games. Wooster has some jolly young people who hail from the city.

Miss Carrie Deardorf, of Canal Dover, is stopping at the hotel. She is a lady of modest refinement and common sense. Many can profit by frequenting such associations.

Mrs. R. Kenwell has gone to New York state to visit her husband's relatives for a few weeks.

The Rev. Mr. Graul and family have gone to Indiana.

Children's Drawers 10c.

5 doz. Children's Muslin Pants, sizes up to 6, special at only each 10c



Children's White Skirts.

Muslin Skirts, lace trimmed 23c
White Cambric Skirts, sizes 1 to 4 with waist, lace trimmed. 45c

Dressing the Little Girl

You want her to be always neatly and comfortably dressed. You will be surprised to see how nicely we can fit her out with really stylish dresses.

We are making some remarkable price concessions on these little garments and you should have the benefit of them.

No need to buy if we don't prove that we're selling prettier garments for lower prices than you can get anywhere else.

Suspender Dresses,—white waists, colored skirts, \$1.25 kind..... 89c

Children's Colored Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 years, regular 1.50 kind..... 39c

White Dresses, long and short, sizes 6 to 14 years, pretty trimmed \$1.25 to \$1.50 kind..... 98c

Long and Short White Dresses and Suits, sizes to 4 years, 75c kind..... 48c

Our regular \$1.00 Long and Short White Dresses, sizes up to 4 years, special for this week..... 69c

Misses' White Lawn Dresses, tucked yoke, trimmed with ruffles edged with lace, sizes 6 to 14 years, \$1.75 value, this week..... \$1.39

Many pretty styles in Misses' Colored Dresses—all reduced. Children's Long Aprons, white and colored, special this week..... 23c

Infants' Long Capes and Coats—of good quality Bedford Cord—special this week..... \$1.39

There will be services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Telephone men have been here rearranging the poles on the Millersburg, Wooster and Orrville lines. We need street car line the more, and not so much gossiping.

NEWMAN.
Newman, July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. William Findley returned Monday evening after spending a few days with Mrs. Anna Dougal at New Philadelphia.

Infirmary Director Thomas Miller chaperoned a jolly Canton party to the country residence of William M. Hardgrove last Thursday evening, making the trip of fourteen miles in an automobile in just forty minutes, including stops.

We are pleased to notice that some of our coal mines are pumping the water out and being put in condition for taking out coal in the near future.

Don't forget the ice cream festival on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 15. The young ladies of the Sunday school are putting forth every effort to make the festival a social and financial success. So be on hand and do your part well and thereby assist in gratifying their ambition in securing new lights for our local church.

Miss Irene Prosser, of Pittsburg, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

Inspector Pate, of Youngstown, measured rural route No. 1 last Monday in company with Carrier Sommerhafer.

CRYSTAL SPRING.
Crystal Spring, July 13.—Miss Jennie Sharp and Master Lloyd Sharp, of Barborton, visited friends here a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Leonard and family, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dorlan called on friends at New Philadelphia on July Fourth.

Mrs. Catharine R. Ries, of Massillon, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Ries, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Domro, of McDonaldsville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kruhinsky.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ries and Miss Emma White came up from Baltimore to visit friends.

Miss Mary Leonard and Ruby Crook-

STABBED RIVAL TO DEATH.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 12.—William Montry was stabbed to death today by John Hawthorn, at Ashton, near here. The young men were rivals and the killing was done in the presence of the young woman, who was the innocent cause of the quarrel.

NEW HEIR TO THRONE.

Son Born to Prince and Princess of Wales.

London, July 12.—The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son this morning.

ENROUTE TO SEVASTOPOL.

Sevastopol, July 12.—In pursuance of instructions from the Russian admiralty the Kriaz Potemkine is on her way here, having left Kustenji, Roumania, during the night in tow of the battleship Tohesme.

BUILDING COLLAPSED.

Baltimore, July 12.—The Glenn building, a small office building, collapsed today, killing two persons and injuring one.

PRICE OF SUGAR CUT.

New York, July 12.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced ten cents on the hundred pounds today.



FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY
J.S. TRIGG
REGISTER
DES MOINES, IA.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED

The value of manure depends very largely upon what the stock is fed. Nitrogenous foods make far better fertilizer than do carbonaceous ones.

The Asiatic breeds of poultry are the only ones worth expending. To attempt this work with the small breeds is like trying to make beef critters out of Jersey steers.

There is no place on the farm where the manure can be so easily applied and where it will produce more lasting results than on the pasture and meadow land used in a five year rotation of crops.

No man should talk about taking a summer vacation if he is owing a grocery bill. A man's first duty is to pay his way even if he has to wait for the undertaker to give him his first vacation trip.

The burden of testimony from plum growers is to the effect that where poultry is kept in the plum orchard the trees are more thrifty, the fruit of better size and fewer from insect pests and the yield larger.

The greatest problem confronting the vast southwestern section of the country is to corral and store up the flood waters of that region which now work so much destruction. Every acre of desert upon which these waters can be placed is an undeveloped gold mine.

Crops which may be planted or sowed in July are not very numerous. It will do to put in a piece of buckwheat up to the 10th of the month, the Swedish turnips may be sowed, a bit of corn planted for fodder, while millet will mature a crop sowed not later than the 1st of the month. The white and flat turnips can be sowed as late as the 1st of August.

The struggle between the steamboat and the locomotive as transportation agencies has continued now for thirty years, with the result that the locomotive has whipped out the steamboat to a finish. Water transportation will hold its own for all time, however, on the great lakes and in the lower Mississippi valley. The simple question of time required in transit has settled the contest in favor of the railway.

A reader of these notes in Michigan wrote us recently wishing to know if capons would do well in that state and requesting that we inform him as to the cost of a setting of eggs and where they could be obtained. This was a very embarrassing request to make and of necessity was disposed of by letter. It reminded us of the Eng dshman who went to Dakota to start a mole ranch some years ago and who was very particular about the selection of his breeding mules.

If everything went well with the farmer all the time—perfect weather conditions, no insect pests, no blight or frost, cheap and docile hired help, no summer hailstorm or untimely frost, no floods or droughts—there would still be trouble, for so many would want to farm and so much would be produced that the business would not pay. So it is just as well to regard the calamities which beset the business as really essential to its best interests. It is only the disagreeable features, the slavery connected with dairying, which make it the most profitable business on the farm.

If one wishes to raise a crop of onions next year, now is the time to commence and prepare the land devoted to the crop. Clean land—land free from weeds is almost indispensable in securing success in onion culture. The field should be well fertilized and be plowed two or three times—once shallow to destroy every weed which makes its appearance this year. So treated, it will be in the finest possible condition next spring for the crop. The field selected should be as near level as possible, for a field which is not possible to get the soil too rich for onions, but the fertilizer used needs to be well potted and thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

It is queer how slow some men are in catching on to a good thing. We know of a farmer who has raised corn and oats to sell for twenty years, running his farm as a grain raising and grain selling farm, and, of course, running his land out. A year ago we persuaded him to sow twenty acres of his oat crop with clover, with the result that he has this year a magnificent crop of clover, and he brags more over that clover field than any crop he ever raised. And he has not got the best of it yet, for he will plow the second crop under in September and next year raise sixty bushels of corn to the acre on land which has not given him to exceed thirty bushels for the past twenty years. It is needless to say that he intends to sow clover every year from now on.

You should make use of the Jersey steer calf if for no other reason than that some sucker will try to make a best critter out of him later on if you don't.

Just because once in six years a man can raise a good crop on a pond hole that is no reason why such ground should be cultivated. Far better keep it in grass or else tie it out.

A good many men complain about their clover killing out, when the fact is it dies because it has lived its allotted two years. The general rule is that after it produces a crop of seed it dies.

There is one peculiar thing about the strawberry, and that is just as soon as the season for them is about over the people want them worse than ever. What we need is an August strawberry.

There is always time to put tools where they belong when done using them, for if not done then twice as much time will be taken to hunt them up when next wanted. See if this isn't so.

The happy combination of oatmeal and whisky which developed the canny Scotsman does not work well in this country. The tendency is to reduce the oatmeal and increase the whisky ration, throwing the ration out of balance.

That farmer who holds up the right of way agent of a proposed trolley line so that the route is diverted to some other locality will live to regret his aversion as long as he lives. A man is a fool to turn down such a benefit when it comes his way.

The statement is made that the cultivated ginseng lacks the medicinal virtues prized by the heathen Chinese, and he will have none of it, so if one cannot sell plants or seeds to his neighbor, as we did Belgian hares awhile ago, the jig is up on ginseng.

There is very much in common between the rat and the sparrow. Both are imported pests of our modern civilization. Each possesses the power of reproduction in a most extraordinary degree, and each is evidently intended as food for other and higher forms of life.

If one will take the trouble to secure the cuttings of the male cottonwood tree, he will have trees which when grown are free from the very bad habit the female tree has of shedding its lint. The male tree is a very clean and handsome quick growing tree for all the northwestern prairie section.

One of the representatives of a farm separator company makes the claim for his machine that he can take hard well water and extract soft water from it by running it through his machine at a high rate of speed. Maybe he can, but we are inclined to think there is one thing he cannot extract from his machine, and that is the truth.

Each year emphasizes the need of a reliable labor supply to meet the needs of the United States, both on the farm, in the home, factory and mill. Labor has become so aggressive and dictatorial in matters entirely outside the mere matter of wages that if a man would enjoy life the less he has to do with hired help of any kind the better he is off.

Spraying the potato plant to prevent the blight has become almost a necessity with the successful potato grower. The spray is what is known as Bordeaux mixture and if applied at the proper time will entirely prevent damage by blight. For the potato beetle, which will often finish up a crop in short order if not prevented, a solution of paris green is used.

There are not a few troubles connected with farming under an irrigated system. It is no such picnic as it is often represented to be. There is the partial or entire failure of the water supply and the monopoly of what water there may be by those who have the prior right up the stream; then there are many places where irrigation develops so much alkali in the soil as to make it utterly worthless for the purposes of cultivation. The truth is that we get only the rosy side of this method of farming.

The best things are not the largest ones by any means, and yet in the matter of fruits and vegetables the public will always pay more for big things than for the medium size. Size is almost always attained at the expense of flavor and hegets coarseness of texture in both animal and vegetable tissue. The large potato is almost always hollow; same way with the big strawberry. The meat of a yearling steer, of the young pig and sheep, is vastly better than that of the ox, the old hog or whether. Size is all right for show, but not for real utility.

Here's an inquiry about goats—as to whether it will pay to keep them on a northwestern farm. The goat has but one use for that territory, and that to clean up brushy land, which it will do to the king's taste. A friend has a flock of Angoras, about 200; we saw them recently and a forty acre brush pasture which they had just finished up in two years. The wool crop, or rather hair crop, brings him 20 cents a pound and averages about three pounds to the head. Enough twins are produced so that the does will double their number each year. They are not nice beasts to have around from our way of looking at it; would every way prefer sheep. They are all right in Arizona, Spain and Palestine.

THE SILO.
We are sometimes up against the A B C of some propositions which, it is supposed, the masses of the people are well informed on. Now, here is a reader waiting to know what the silo is, what it is for, what it will do, and all that, and, if it is a good thing, why there are not more silos in use. For the benefit of this correspondent and possibly for some others we will say the silo is an air tight receptacle, as nearly as may be constructed, preferably circular in shape and with a height not less than twice its diameter. It is intended for the preservation of green forage of any sort, common field corn cut when just hard being the best. This forage is run through a cutter and cut into two or three inch lengths and solidly packed in the silo, where it undergoes a slight fermentation and keeps sweet an indefinite length of time. The product is termed silage, and it furnishes a nutritious and succulent food for all kinds of stock through the season when there is no green food. It is extremely palatable and is relished by all kinds of stock and is especially valued as a ration for the dairy cow. More good food can be obtained by this method and at a very small cost than by any other method known, as there is practically no waste whatever, and the silo may be filled regardless of the weather. The cost of the silo is, for the cheaper sort made of staves, about \$1 per ton for its holding capacity. It is also built of metal, of cement, of brick and stones. If one is contemplating building one, the best thing to do is to visit some man who is using one successfully and then decide on a plan to suit the need. It may be said that all through the corn season of the west the silo will, if used, greatly increase the stock carrying capacity of the farm and will put to a good use what is now wasted in the shape of unused corn fodder in the fields. There is probably no one thing which would produce such a marked improvement on the average farm of the west as the building of a silo. In the east no up to date farmer thinks of farming without one.

SWEET CLOVER.
We believe that the sweet clover which grows so very thickly and luxuriantly all along the railway rights of way through the west and which seems perfectly at home on a sterile gravel knoll or cinder heap or flood deposit of sand has a use not as yet given to it in an agricultural way. From the very manner and type of its growth under unfavorable conditions it is very plain that as a legume it is a great gatherer and storer of nitrogen in the soil equal if not superior to any one of the numerous family. It seems to be in no sense an invader or soil brigand, as are most of our weeds, and is very easy of culture to the old places where it seems indigenous, never, so far as we have noticed, spreading into field or pasture. We believe that this clover might be sown to advantage on run-down soils, the crop to be pastured when it is young and tender, at which time stock will eat it, and later be allowed to make a big growth, as it will, and be then plowed under for a fertilizer, thereby greatly enriching the soil. We would like to see an experiment carried out with this plant on the lines indicated.

THE FARM HOME.
One of the most delightful farm homes and at the same time one of the best and most profitably conducted farms of the west is owned and personally conducted by a college graduate, while the owner's wife has been a club and society woman and is also a graduate of an eastern college. The home is a model of culture and refinement, while the farm work is done under a business system and management which would do credit to any large manufacturing establishment. Perhaps the curious thing in this case is that both the husband and wife are greatly in love with their work and tell us that under no circumstances would they exchange the freedom and independence which they enjoy for any kind of a city environment. The most beautiful homes in old England are found in the country, and England's best people live in them. It will be that same way in this country some day. Perhaps the greatest barrier to the way of country life today is the difficulty of obtaining reliable help, the working classes preferring city life even if they cannot make as much money.

LOSS CAUSED BY INSECTS.
The reports from the agricultural department show in a very interesting manner the losses sustained by the average of insect pests on the crops of the country. Such loss amounts to more than 10 per cent of the annual value of crops raised and is given as follows:

	Value	Amount of loss
Cereals	\$2,200,000,000	\$220,000,000
Hay and forage	200,000,000	20,000,000
Cotton	50,000,000	5,000,000
Tobacco	75,000,000	7,500,000
Tree crops	25,000,000	2,500,000
Grains	70,000,000	7,000,000
Fruits	12,000,000	1,200,000
Farm forests	120,000,000	12,000,000
Miscellaneous crops	10,000,000	1,000,000
Animal products	1,700,000,000	170,000,000
Total	\$5,010,000,000	\$501,000,000
Natural forests and forest products	100,000,000	10,000,000
Products in storage	100,000,000	10,000,000
Grand total	\$5,210,000,000	\$521,000,000

John F. Gage

HISTORY OF ODESSA.

Scene of Outbreak Is Russia's Fourth City.

A GREAT CENTER OF COMMERCE

Chief Occupations of Inhabitants Are Connected With Exporting, Shipping and Manufacture—The City Is Built on a High Terrace, Which Descends by Steep Crag to the Sea.

Odessa, the scene of the recent outbreak in Russia, is an unfortified city. It is the most important point on the Black sea and in population and commerce the fourth city of Russia, surpassed only by St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It has communication by regular steamship lines with the chief ports of Europe and by rail westward to Europe and eastward to Asia. The population is about 600,000, of whom only about one-third are Russians. Probably no city of the world is more cosmopolitan. Representatives of the scores of races of central and southern Europe, of the Transcaucasian regions and of Asia are there in numbers, together with small colonies of Europeans of all nationalities and a number of Americans. The Europeans and Americans are, as a rule, connected with the various consulates or with foreign firms, which are represented in Odessa by upward of a hundred agencies.

The city is situated on the southern shore of a semicircular bay at the northwestern angle of the Black sea and is 933 miles distant from Moscow and 465 miles from Kiev. Its commercial importance comes from the fact that it receives the internal commerce that seeks outlet via the Black sea from the regions traversed by two great rivers, the Dniester, with tributary, the Bug, and the Dniester. The bay of Odessa, which has an area of fourteen square miles and a depth of thirty feet, with a soft bottom, is a dangerous anchorage on account of its exposure to easterly winds. Shipping lies, therefore, in two harbors, both protected by moles—the "quarantine harbor" from four to twenty-one feet deep, and the so-called practical harbor for coasting vessels, with a maximum depth of eleven feet. It is from an anchorage in the former that the guns of the Kruiz Potemkin look out over the city. The city is built on a terrace from 100 to 150 feet in height, which descends by steep crags to the sea, and on the other side is continuous with the level of the steppe.

The general aspect of Odessa is that of a wealthy west European city. Its chief embankment, bordered with tall and handsome houses, forms a sea promenade; a superb flight of steps descends to the sea from its central square, which is adorned with a statue of Richelieu. A cathedral, finished in 1819, other ecclesiastical and public structures, public parks, etc., and beauty and dignity to many sections of the city. Various suburban bathing resorts line the seashore for several miles on either side of the city proper. Odessa is the real capital, intellectual and commercial, of the so-called Novorossia, which includes the governments of Bessarabia and Kherston. Odessa, like St. Petersburg and Moscow, received in 1863 a new municipal constitution, with an elective mayor municipal assembly and executive council. It is also an educational center, and has a university which replaced Richelieu's gymnasium in 1865, and has upward of 1,000 students.

The population of Odessa has increased in mighty leaps. In 1814, twenty years after its foundation, it had 25,000 inhabitants. In 1859 Odessa had 100,000 inhabitants. In 1884 there were 250,000, and since that date the total has more than doubled, due largely to railroad development in Transcaucasia.

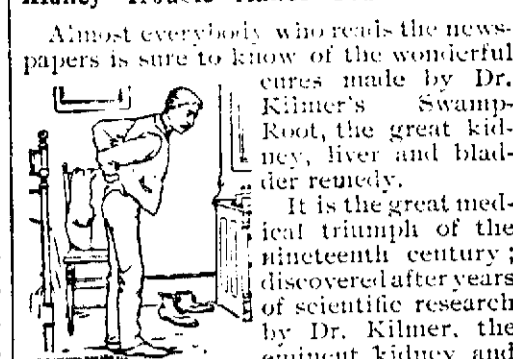
The leading occupations of the inhabitants are connected with exporting shipping and manufacture. Of manufactured products include flour, tobacco, machinery, leather, soap, chemicals, breadstuffs, rope and carriages. Exports include grain, flour, wool, tallow, hides, cattle about 20,000 head, soap, rope and spirits, while imports include tea, coffee, rice, cotton, tobacco and manufactured articles of many kinds. The total business of the port annually equals several hundred millions of dollars and increases year by year.

The bay of Odessa was colonized by Greeks at a very early period. Their ports, Istrionum Portus and Ischurum Portus, on the shores of this bay, carried on a lively trade for many years, but disappeared in the third and fourth centuries, leaving only heaps of ruins. In the fourteenth century this region belonged to the Lithuanians. These people and subsequently the Poles kept the country under their dominion until the sixteenth century, when it was seized by the Tartars, and still later by the Turks. In 1787 they found on the Black sea. In 1790 the Russians, under the French Captain de Rous, took the fortress of the town Hadzi Bey, on the site of Odessa, and in 1791 Hadzi Bey and the Ochakov region were ceded to Russia. The town, renamed Odessa, was laid out by the Russian and the French engineer Voland and two years after its foundation had 3,157 permanent inhabitants, besides the military, and was visited by eighty-six foreign vessels. Throughout the century and more of its history Odessa has continuously prospered and constantly grown in size and importance.

Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was 6 cents.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it will cure kidney, liver or bladder trouble if it be found just in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Laxative, not Drugging. Induces a pleasant growth. Cleanses the blood. Take no other. Refuse cheap imitations. Buy of your druggist, or send for a sample. For particulars, testimonials and full directions, send for a sample. Return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Gold Seal. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Mailed this paper. Madison Square, N.Y.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES
Patd. Feb. 11, 1905
A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeier Foundry Co.
60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, itching hair, restores hair to its natural color, keeps hair soft and glossy. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and itches. Sold and given Druggists.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.

EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND	
Station	Time	Station	Time
Massillon	7:00 A.M.	Massillon	7:00 P.M.
Barberton	7:15 A.M.	Barberton	7:15 P.M.
St. Clairsville	7:30 A.M.	St. Clairsville	7:30 P.M.
Massillon	7:45 A.M.	Massillon	7:45 P.M.
Barberton	8:00 A.M.	Barberton	8:00 P.M.
St. Clairsville	8:15 A.M.	St. Clairsville	8:15 P.M.
Massillon	8:30 A.M.	Massillon	8:30 P.M.
Barberton	8:45 A.M.	Barberton	8:45 P.M.
St. Clairsville	9:00 A.M.	St. Clairsville	9:00 P.M.
Massillon	9:15 A.M.	Massillon	9:15 P.M.
Barberton	9:30 A.M.	Barberton	9:30 P.M.
St. Clairsville	9:45 A.M.	St. Clairsville	9:45 P.M.
Massillon	10:00 A.M.	Massillon	10:00 P.M.
Barberton	10:15 A.M.	Barberton	10:15 P.M.
St. Clairsville	10:30 A.M.	St. Clairsville	10:30 P.M.
Massillon	10:45 A.M.	Massillon	10:45 P.M.
Barberton	11:00 A.M.	Barberton	11:00 P.M.
St. Clairsville	11:15 A.M.	St. Clairsville	11:15 P.M.
Massillon	11:30 A.M.	Massillon	11:30 P.M.
Barberton	11:45 A.M.	Barberton	11:45 P.M.
St. Clairsville	12:00 P.M.	St. Clairsville	12:00 P.M.
Massillon	12:15 P.M.	Massillon	12:15 P.M.
Barberton	12:30 P.M.	Barberton	12:30 P.M.
St. Clairsville	12:45 P.M.	St. Clairsville	12:45 P.M.
Massillon	1:00 P.M.	Massillon	1:00 P.M.
Barberton	1:15 P.M.	Barberton	1:15 P.M.
St. Clairsville	1:30 P.M.	St. Clairsville	1:30 P.M.
Massillon	1:45 P.M.	Massillon	1:45 P.M.
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Barberton	6:30 P.M.	Barberton	6:30 P.M.
St. Clairsville	6:45 P.M.	St. Clairsville	6:45 P.M.
Massillon	7:00 P.M.	Massillon	7:00 P.M.

CLARENDON DIV. NORTHBOUND
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COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

Stark County Democrats Preparing for Campaign.

Canton, July 10.—The Democratic county central committee met Saturday afternoon in the mayor's court room of the city hall, and effected a reorganization for this year's campaign by the election of Emil Kauffman, of Canton, as chairman, and Attorney Hubert Pontius as secretary. Both officials were re-elected. About forty members of the committee were present.

The following executive committee will be chosen: John F. Schroyer, W. E. Streiber, Ray F. Hartert, Joseph Munter, jr., Joseph Calmela, of Canton; John Balzer, of West Brookfield, and R. G. Williams, of Alliance.

Upon this committee will fall the duty of recommending a successor to John McGregor as the Democratic member of the county board of elections. A member of the committee stated Saturday that Mr. McGregor is a candidate for reappointment, and James C. Didrick is also an applicant.

The following are the members of the central committee from Massillon and Perry township: Perry township, Massillon precinct, Michael Triner; Richville precinct, A. B. Camp; Massillon, first ward, precinct A, John Ginter, precinct B, William Clementz; second ward, precinct A, E. J. Creedon; precinct B, William Wagner; third ward, precinct A, H. B. Sibila, precinct B, Fred Stahl; fourth ward, precinct A, Charles Smith, precinct B, Ed Geis.

CANTON'S MAYOR WELL PAID.

Salary and Fees Amount to \$8,000 Per Year.

Columbus, July 10.—A report of an examination of the books of the city of Canton, made by F. A. Parmelee, a deputy examiner in the state bureau of accounting, to the state auditor, Saturday, shows that the mayor of that city has been making a pretty good thing out of the application of the fee system of compensation to his office.

As in most other cities, the Canton city council ignored the new municipal code forbidding it, and fixed the mayor's compensation at \$1,000 a year, plus the fees of the police court. Mr. Parmelee reports that the mayor received in fees in city cases during the first half of this year the sum of \$3,962.95, and in state cases \$1,277.80. As soon as his attention was called to the fact that he had absolutely no right to fees in state cases the latter sum was refunded, but he still holds the fees in the city cases, claiming a right to them under the city ordinance.

The examiner says there is no doubt as to the intention of the city council to give the mayor these fees. It makes the office worth about \$8,000 a year in compensation—double the salary of the mayor of the city of Columbus, though in this city the mayor is not judge of the police court.

TRAGEDY AT WOOSTER.

Young Man Shot Sweetheart, Then Killed Himself.

Wooster, O., July 10.—Miss Lizzie Montandon, aged 20, a domestic, was the target here at 11 o'clock Saturday night for two bullets fired by her lover, Joseph Shaffer, aged 20. Shaffer then turned the revolver on himself and was found dead by persons who were attracted by the shots. One of the bullets which struck Miss Montandon entered back of the left ear. The second took off the index finger of the right hand. The girl was living at midnight, but surgeons say that her death is only a question of a few hours.

The shooting took place at the home of John R. McKinney, an attorney. The girl was able to tell Chief Leiner that the shooting took place after a quarrel in which Shaffer accused her of accepting attentions from other young men. Miss Montandon is of French parentage and a handsome young woman. Shaffer was born in the city and while a little wild bore a good reputation. The parents of the girl reside at Applecreek, Wayne county.

NEARBY TOWNS

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 10.—The descendants of James and John Beatty gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Beatty, at Crystal Spring, Saturday, June 24, for their annual reunion. Relatives were present from Toledo, Akron, Massillon, Barberton and other places, who felt that this was the day to renew the familiar ties and all lent their energies in that direction, and more especially to the aged members. There were a number of exercises by the little folks, which were pleasing and interesting and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of all. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: John King, of Toledo, president; M. J. Beatty, vice president; Miss Mary Michner, Canal Fulton, secretary, and J. W. Michner, Canal Fulton, treasurer. Various committees were appointed on resolutions

and amusements. It was decided that if possible the next reunion will be held at the home of Mrs. Mary Beatty, 275 East Main street, Massillon. The weather was delightful and when the parting hour had come all felt that the day had been a very short one.

DALTON.

Dalton, July 10.—Several members of the gun club are camping at Turkey-foot lake. Some of them are: A. H. Frick, F. E. Gibson, George Harig and H. Santmyer. The Eleventh Regiment band, of this place, will join them in a week.

Attorney T. W. Kimber, of Akron, was a business visitor in town last week. George Stinson left Saturday for Cleveland to accept a position.

Mrs. William Scott and daughter and Miss Ada Cully spent Saturday with Miss Jennie Cully at West Brookfield.

S. J. Goudy has received a new lighting apparatus for his store, and says it beats our electric lights.

Several from this place attended the races at Canton.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rector's Feeling Tribute to the Late G. L. Albrecht.

At the Sunday morning service at St. Timothy's church the Rev. E. J. Craft paid the following tribute to the memory of the late G. L. Albrecht:

"Today we miss a familiar face from this congregation; one who for a number of years has been a communicant and vestryman of this church. G. L. Albrecht. The news of his sudden death came as a shock to us. It had been known for many years that such a sudden end was to be expected. But when the end of his earthly life came we were as unprepared as though we had no such knowledge.

"He had won for himself a place in our church life which will not easily be filled. In his official capacity he was all that could be desired; faithful and judicious. He was always to be counted upon in the vestry meetings and always evidenced his care and concern for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the church.

"As a communicant he was regular in his attendance upon the worship of God's temple. We shall miss him not only for his work and service but for his personality, always so genial and friendly, and always influencing toward that which is highest and best. It is not needful for me to speak of his character. His sunny disposition, his broad charity, his sterling integrity, are too well known to need comment. You have known him in business and social relations in religious work and can say, with me, 'He was a man indeed.'

"I do not like to speak of his life and work in the past tense for it is untrue. His life and work are immortal. Henry Ward Beecher has beautifully said: 'We may sleep but the loom of life will never stop and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down will be weaving when it comes up tomorrow.' This is true. In the fabric of the church's life he has woven that which in the complete pattern shall stand for the beauty of holiness.

"We shall miss him, we sorrow for our loss, not for him. For this we know, he is with the heavenly Father who loves and cares for His children. His is the triumph through the grace of God."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best, tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"When the well is dry then we know the worth of water."—Said Benj. Franklin.

When Eyesight Fails

then we know the worth of glasses. Don't neglect your eyes. Have them examined FREE by

HAWVER, Graduate Optician, 17 S. Erie.

No one asked to buy glasses.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and all the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

MADE DEAD DOG LIVE.

Remarkable Experiment in Resuscitation by an Italian Doctor.

"Half an hour after the dog was dead massage of the heart and certain injections restored him, and he is sitting beside me wagging his tail as I write this."

Such is the report of a wonderful experiment of Dr. Amedeo Herlitzka of Turin, Italy, the noted expert on cardiac diseases.

"My dog," continues the doctor, "a big Newfoundland, was killed by strangulation. We allowed the body to get cold and then carefully cut open the breast and laid bare the heart.

"Before using the knife we had tried ineffectually to restore respiration by the usual method. The dog's heart stood perfectly still, not a vibration perceptible, when we laid it bare. I began at once to massage the organ.

"The method followed is known among medical men as rhythmic massage or pressure. The heart as a whole refused at first to respond to treatment, but after awhile some fibers of the organ began to contract in irregular fashion. This might appear encouraging to the layman, but I was very much taken aback by the observation, for if such irregular fiber contractions continue all hope of reanimation is gone.

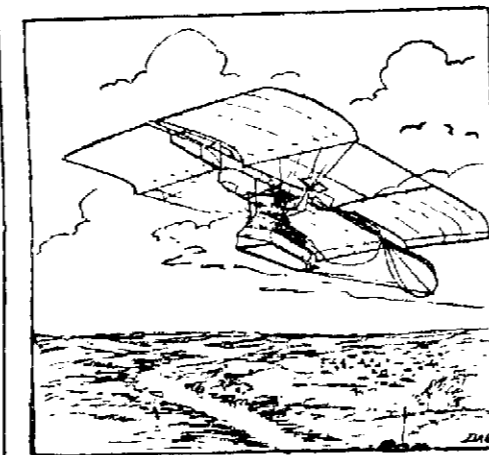
"Consequently I stopped the massage at once, and bent all my efforts upon arresting the fiber contraction. The movements of the fiber were gradually arrested by injections of small quantities of alkali chloride, a chemical product of glass works, known to laymen as caustic soda. Application of alkali chloride soon stopped those dangerous contractions altogether. That much gained, the massage was repeated, and after five or six minutes I began to notice a first faint contraction of the heart, the whole organ. To enhance this symptom of returning life I applied injections of small quantities of calcium chloride, with the result that the contractions of the heart became visibly stronger. Then came the final coup.

"I injected into one of the arteries leading to the heart a good sized solution of cooking salt, and the efforts of restoring respiration being continued, my dog began soon to breathe again."

THE LATEST AIRSHIP.

Montgomery Aeroplane Sails Like a Bird Without Balloon Support.

The latest airship to attract attention is the aeroplane invented by Professor John Montgomery of Santa Clara (Cal.) college, which on a recent test performed some remarkable evolutions. The Montgomery airship sails in the air without any support from a balloon. It



THE MONTGOMERY AEROPLANE.

looks like a great colored fly and its wings are composed of canvas stretched over wooden ribs.

At the recent trial the ship was towed to a height of 2,000 feet by a balloon and then set adrift. Instead of descending like a parachute it sailed away on a horizontal line from the balloon, and the operator was able to manipulate it perfectly, soaring or dipping at will.

Megaphone Fog Horn.

There is another use for megaphones. Scientists have recently applied this invention to a more laudable purpose, says the Chicago Chronicle. On Fenwick's island, off the Connecticut coast there has been erected a huge revolving platform, on which are stationed eight large megaphones, each measuring seventeen feet and having a mouth seven feet in diameter. These horns send out their cry of warning to every point of the compass, the power being furnished by a steam whistle. This sound has been heard a distance of twenty miles, and when the wind is favorable the sound will carry twice as far. The instrument utters its warning every fifteen seconds, and each megaphone utters its cry in turn, so that the sound makes its way over the ocean in every direction.

Soap a Germ Killer.

"I made, while in the employ of the state board of health of New Hampshire, a bacteriological study of seventy-five cakes of soap from various public places," writes Dr. A. P. Merritt in the Scientific American, "and was unable to find living germs on any of them." Dr. Merritt further adds that cakes of soap inoculated with germs had killed the latter in every case after four hours and in the majority of cases after thirty minutes. He found that cheap soaps killed germs more rapidly than higher priced brands.

Blue Light and Nerves.

Professor Redard of Geneva, who applied music as a tranquillizing influence on persons under anaesthetics, has discovered that blue light falling on the eyes, even when closed, affects the nerve centers and produces sleep either by a hypnotic or anaesthetic action. Violet and green, but not red and yellow, rays have a similar but weaker effect.

SCORING FOR THE RICH

Their Judgment of Life Warped, Says Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

"BECOME SERVANTS OF MONEY."

Burdened With Wealth, They "Drag Golden Chains and Ball." Declares President of California University in Speech at Dartmouth College. "Homeless Rich Forget to Vote," He Says, "but They Interfere."

At the recent alumni meeting at Dartmouth college in Hanover, N. H., President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California in speaking on "The Abundant Life" severely scored the men and women of wealth. He said in part:

"We are living in days of abundance. The economic conditions of the last ten years have suddenly produced a portentously numerous class of American beings, whose whole strength and wit are completely absorbed in devising the means of spending any reasonable proportion of their income. Their money has torn them away from the ordinary standards of home and civic life, created a new set of conditions for them, made them its servants. 'They change their abiding place with the seasons, have no home and have forgotten where they vote.

"The sudden dislodgment of life conditions produced by the rapid access of wealth in the case of such as allow their lives to be mastered by material wealth commonly results in a pitiful maladjustment of machinery to work demanded. A man buys more villas than he can live in, more clothes than he can wear and more yachts than he can sail, and then he fills his life with false movements in a nervous attempt to keep the machinery going.

"One of the saddest features of lives pursued by wealth consists in their isolation from humanity. People who maintain steam yachts and dine 'Frenchfully' at night and flit between Lenox and Newport and Palm Beach and Homburg are naturally and automatically driven into the society of the like conditioned and bound there. Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same elite schools, their sons and daughters meet together, and they intermarry and interdescend, and the caste of the great rich emerges.

"Sound judgment and clear perspective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain."

"Abundance of goods cannot insure either to a people or to an individual that quality of existence which we are justified in associating with the notion of richness, fullness, abundance of life. A man lives abundantly according as he opens his life to the opportunities of the world he lives in both to be and to do.

"We need national laws for divorce, for the oversight of insurance, for the regulation of the traffic of the great national system of railways. We are a nation and must have national laws for national concerns. It behooves us while holding fast to local safeguards for local interests to court the inspiration of the fuller, richer national life and be Americans."

GAGE TARBELL'S GALLANTRY

How Insurance Man Was Kind to "Handkerchief Mary."

"Handkerchief Mary," bowed with the weight of years, is convinced that Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance society as a gallant is the peer of any knight of the olden times, says the New York World.

It was on a Sixth avenue and Amsterdam car in New York that the two met the other night. "Handkerchief Mary" got into an open car. The seat was crowded. Four women and one man occupied it, and one woman was standing. The additional passenger, her basket on her arm, found difficulty in getting aboard the car. The tall, brown mustached man occupying the end seat courteously gave her his place. When the car stopped at Seventy-first street the courteous one, who was Mr. Tarbell, alighted, aided "Handkerchief Mary" to alight and handed her the basket. Then he bowed as if in a ballroom and got on the car, leaving her standing on the sidewalk looking after him, amazement personified.

"Lay sakes," ejaculated the old woman, "but ain't he the gentleman?" Then she trudged on, happy because once in her life she had been treated like a "real lady."

The Japanese in Victory.

The attitude of the Japanese people in the presence of this epoch making triumph is a sight for men and gods, says the London Times correspondent. They have the grand manner of the ancients, and their invariable attitude throughout the war, whether in the hour of victory or in that of disappointment, has been worthy of a great people. No noisy and vulgar clamor, no self laudation, no triumph over a fallen enemy, but deep thankfulness, calm satisfaction, and once more reference of the cause of victory to the illustrious virtue of the emperor of Japan. If this be the yellow peril, may the fates grant that we catch the infection of it by closer and more effective alliance with a people so worthy of our warm regard.

Political Move in Africa.

In South Africa the natives declare that they are organizing with a view to demand equal political rights with the whites from the imperial government.

TO JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Some element from nature seems withdrawn. The world we lived in being of his spirit wrought. His love, his sweetness, tender gabity. His chuckle, wistful and half humorous laugh. That to read this rough earth into fairy-land. He made our world, and now our world is changed.

The sunniest nature his that ever lived. Most lovable of all the sons of men: Who lost his joy on making others happy. Like Jesus, lover of the hills and shores. And like him to the beasts and flowers kin. And with a brother's love for all mankind. But chiefly for the loving—though the lost.

In his own art, ineffable, serene And mystical (not less to nature true And to the heart of man), his was the power.

To shed a light of love on human walls And folk of simple soul. Where'er he went. His very presence made a holiday— Affectionate laughter and quick, unsad tears.

Now, he being gone, the sun shines not so bright. And every shadow darkens.

Our lives should lack forever what he gave. Prove mirage haunted, every good unreal!

Let the brave cheer of life we had through him Return, reflected from his joyous soul That cannot all be lost, where'er it hides— but is quenched not—haply smiling still.

Near where his well loved Shakespeare smiling sits, Whose birthday for his own new birth he took

Into the unseen world, to him not far But radiant with the same mysterious light That illumed his earthly days with childlike dream.

And, too, 'twas Easter; 'twas the golden day Of resurrection and man's dauntless hope Into the unseen he passed, witing and glad.

And humbly proud of a great nation's love: In honored age, with heart untouched by years.

Save to know sweeter and more dear, more dear: Into that world whereon so oft he mused.

Where he forgets not this, nor shall we him— That radiant smile, that most pathetic voice.

That stately glance, that rare and faithful soul.

From dream to dream he passed on Shakespeare's day: So delicate his mind to pleasant thought, So deep his ready to that great shock.

He being, like him of Avon, a fairy child High born of miracle and mystery. Of wonder and of wisdom and of mirth.

—Century Magazine For July.

ONE LEGGED MEN'S COLONY

Rich Russian's Philanthropy For Soldiers Maimed in Far East War.

Patricism seldom has planned to create a stranger spectacle than that which will be presented next year by the commune of Tikhonovo, in Russia, says a special cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal.

According to the Odeski Listok, 75,000 rubles of the fortune left by M. Tikhonoff, a St. Petersburg merchant, will be devoted to the creation of three villages for the accommodation of 1,000 maimed soldiers who have lost at least one leg in the war with Japan.

The land on which the villages are to be built is a waste. By the end of December it will support several hundred well built log huts, all of which will be inhabited exclusively by the one legged and their wives and children.

Three desyatinas, or eight acres, of land will be allotted to every inhabitant. The need for the settlement is not open to dispute, for in St. Petersburg and Moscow ex-soldiers maimed in limb are met at every step, and the Novosti even states that "no Russian industry is flourishing so magnificently as the orthopedic."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S JOKE.

He Concerned Monopoly and Caused Applause at a Prayer Meeting.

John D. Rockefeller appeared at a prayer meeting the other night in the Euclid Avenue Baptist church at Cleveland, O. He was so happy that he turned joker, says a dispatch from Cleveland.

When called upon to make a response to the pastor's word of greeting he told his love for the local church and then, as though suddenly recollecting that he had talked longer than usual, he pulled out his watch, turned his eyes over the congregation and said coolly:

"I have talked too long. I am afraid there are others here who want to talk. I don't want you to think I am a selfish monopolist."

A smile stole over his face, then it became a broad and rare grin and finally a full laugh. The congregation joined, and when he sat down the Baptists broke all precedents and rewarded his joke with vigorous hand clapping.

How Japan Has Thrived on War.

The record of Japan's recent material progress is, it seems, as remarkable as her progress in military achievement. J. W. Howes, the well known statistical authority, writes on this subject in Harper's Weekly. The increase of postal savings during the first eight months of the war, for example, shows an increase from \$15,380,000 to \$18,032,000, indicating an astonishing increase of the sources from which such savings are drawn, the incomes provided by industrial employment. The savings bank deposits have increased 21 per cent during the same period. There has also been an increase of bank reserves amounting to 5.5 per cent, an increase of 10.5 per cent in rice production, of 8.2 per cent in exports and of 6.2 per cent in imports.

WOMAN IN POLE HUNT.

Miss Babb to Accompany Peary to the Far North.

WILL BRAVE ARCTIC DANGERS.

Maine Schoolteacher Who Helped Explorer in His Plans Predicts His Success and Has Provided Himself With Complete Outfit—Will Look After Installation of Wireless Telegraph Apparatus and Operate It.

Love for adventure and a desire to be the first woman to reach the north pole have caused Miss Mamie Babb to abandon school teaching to sail, she says, with Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary in his quest of the north pole. From the peak of the explorer's new steamer will float an American flag presented to Miss Babb by her pupils at the little school at North Harpswell, Me., says a special dispatch from Norway, Me., to the New York World.

"What danger can there be in such a journey?" she asks when the perils of an arctic trip are pointed out to her by relatives who are opposed to her going. "No one need have fears for our safety. I shall be the first woman to reach the pole, because I know Mr. Peary will find it this time."

Mrs. Peary and her daughter Marie, twelve years old, will also be passengers on the Roosevelt, but they will return home when the steamer arrives at the point where relief supply stations are to be established. Miss Babb says she will stick to the ship until the end. "If the men stand the trip, I guess I can," she says.

Miss Babb is thirty years old, tall and handsome. For several years she has lived with an uncle and aunt at Westbrook, who are greatly averse to the trip she is about to take.

Miss Babb has always been a friend of Mrs. Peary and as stenographer has done much of Lieutenant Peary's clerical work. She has read much about the frozen regions. She has prepared maps and routes for the coming trip, and all have been approved by Mr. Peary when submitted to him for examination.

When Peary came to Maine last year to make arrangements with the shipyard for the construction of the Roosevelt he called upon Miss Babb and explained to her in great detail what he intended to do on his next dash to the pole. Invariably any changes in the itinerary which Miss Babb made were headed by Peary, who submitted the revised details to the Arctic Club of North America, which is financing the trip. The officials of that organization unhesitatingly put their "O. K." on the plans.

After Peary's second attempt to reach the pole failed he abandoned the project, thinking that it would be impossible to get another leave of absence from the secretary of the navy. Miss Babb counselled against his resolve and, taking the matter in her own hands, obtained the secretary's consent for another leave of absence. Then it was that Miss Babb commenced to think what a nice journey the voyage would be for a woman to make. She talked with her relatives, and when she had gained the opinion of several persons she flatly told Peary that she intended to make the trip with him if quarters could be fixed up for her on the Roosevelt. If not, she was going anyhow.

Miss Babb will look after the installation of the wireless telegraph apparatus and will operate the instrument while in the arctic regions. She has learned telegraphy and stenography and is an expert at photography. Much of the data concerning the trip and all the pictures of interesting points visited along the line will be her work as well as all the press matter.

Miss Babb was born in Sebago. Her mother died in a hospital at Portland ten years ago while Miss Babb was just finishing her education. Compelled to forsake school and earn her own living, the young woman went to the home of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Herr at Westbrook. They have since acted as her parents.

The adventurous young woman has had made an entire outfit of clothing suitable for use in the arctic regions, even to several pairs of snowshoes.

Jack Rabbits Acclimated.

After repeated failures to establish the jack rabbit in Long Island covers it is now believed that the Long Island Country club has succeeded in raising the animals at Eastport after several years' attempts, says the New York Tribune. For the first time since the jacks were liberated at Eastport they have been produced, many of them being seen about the fields this summer. It is believed that the changed conditions brought about through the rabbits temporarily checked their breeding, but that they will now produce until the summer will team with them. Sportsmen's clubs there may now employ the fishing their depleted.

City Control.

Municipal ownership is gaining a foothold. Ottawa has a light company of its own and is getting estimates for ground electric power.

Japan's

United 000,000 chin ins.

HOW TOGO WON.

Incidents That Contributed to His Victory in the Sea of Japan.

While the outcome of the naval battle in the sea of Japan was quickly made known by cable, the curiosity of naval experts as to the means by which a victory so unexpectedly decisive was brought about remained for weeks unsatisfied, says Harper's Weekly. Not until June 10 was some light upon the details of the engagement obtained through Tokyo newspapers, copies of which then reached Victoria, B. C.

It appears that soon after the firing began many of the Russian seamen and gunners became panic-stricken. Two gun crews on the Dimitri Donskoi mutinied when the presence of the enemy was suspected, and their officers could only keep them at work by threatening to shoot them down.

The assumption that a battleship can not be sunk by gun fire was exploded. It is now undisputed that the Oskabina and Someroff were sunk by Japanese guns. The fact may be attributed to armor plates of inferior quality, but another plausible explanation is that these vessels owed their fate to the heavy sea running at the time. The Japanese had long been practiced in firing under such conditions, and when the Russian battleships were rolling and exposing unprotected parts, Togo's gunners scored many hits.

Much credit for the result is ascribed by Russian survivors to the Japanese torpedo craft. Of the three torpedo boats lost by Togo, one, it seems, was disabled when only 100 yards distant from a Russian battleship, whereupon another torpedo boat darted in and took off the boat's crew while she was in a sinking condition.

The report that submarines purchased in the United States were used by the Japanese has been more than once denied, but on June 2 the censor-general of the Japan Advertiser stated that the Japanese did avail themselves of submarines in the strait of Tsushima and that these vessels greatly contributed to the early rout of the Russians.

SHALL WE LIVE FOREVER?

Chicagoan Tells How Scientific Diet Will Mean Everlasting Life.

Everlasting life will come to man in body as well as in soul as soon as physiologists determine a scientific diet for him, says a Chicago dispatch.

Such, in condensed form, is the opinion of Professor Albert P. Matthews of the University of Chicago, who is devoting his work to the creation of artificial life along the lines laid down by his former colleague, Jacques Loeb.

In an article on "What Is Death?" in the July number of The World To Day Professor Matthews says:

"What happens at the body at death? In the first place, there is no definite moment of death. We are all gradually dying for years. The point at which we are ordinarily accepted to death is set in for which we are, but this is purely arbitrary, and the survival of an old being that life was drawn in in the green and the soul passed out with the breath."

All of the first sentences but one disappeared as the evolution went on. McKimley was pleased with "Exposition" are the timekeepers of progress. It was in every draft that was made, and that its course from first to last unchanged. "Amity is better than animosity" was alternative and offended McKimley's taste when he came to look at it critically. So he struck it out and wrote: "Reciprocity is better than retaliation in trade." Neither sentence, however, was satisfactory. Finally, after much labor, McKimley caught the expression he liked, and wrote: "That is ever, remember that out of interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real chance rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

Amendments of New Secretary of Navy.

A letter in Harper's Weekly regarding amendments of Charles E. Bonaparte, the new secretary of the navy. It appears that during Mr. Bonaparte's consultation with the Board of Naval Affairs it was decided to invest in the conduct of a pond and federal all-chamber. Friends of the crooked official learned this and resolved to "pack" the council so that the report in all be voted down. Mr. Bonaparte listened attentively to the arguments against the report and then rose to give his own views, bitterly attacking the official, and urging that the changes be immediately accepted. He saw, however, that his words would have little effect on that portion of his audience which sided with the accused man, so, when he had finished his discourse, he began over again, repeating his speech, word for word, pause for pause, gesture for gesture not once, but a dozen times—until toward morning the friends of the accused official were fast asleep. Mr. Bonaparte and his associates then approved and adopted the report.

Relics of the Old Virginia.

Three pieces of iron sheathing and one gun from the famous Confederate ironclad Virginia recently lay on the smoke pier at Norfolk, Va., having been dug up off Lambert's point by a machine, says the Norfolk Land.

The old smoothbore and sheathing which is several inches thick, are the property of a junk dealer. The piece which is engaged in deep harbor scooped up the relics, famous. The iron sheathings were explained by a marine as the slanting sides of the ironclad about fifteen feet in length and about three feet in diameter. It shows up the apparently on the weapon.

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roulmont, N. Y., which costs only one dollar. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood. All druggists \$1.60 bottles \$5.

LOW FARES WEST AND SOUTHWEST

Special Home Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines

Anyone contemplating a trip West may take advantage of the reduced fares for the special Home-Seekers' excursions via Pennsylvania Lines to points in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oregon, Washington, Texas and other sections in the West and in all the states of the South.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.

Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.
THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THE BUFFALO SPEECH.

How It was Begun by President McKinley.

In a letter from Washington to the Cleveland Leader, James B. Morrow writes:

Two men sat in the lagging twilight of a burning summer day. They had eaten their dinner together and returned to their office for work. One of the men was smoking, and the fire of his cigar made a round hole in the lengthening gray of the night. The other man merely waited.

"Commercial wars," said the one who smoked, "are unprofitable." He went no further. Silent before, he was silent once more. Looking down a long hall of the White House into the lights which had just been lit, he remained very still, his hands folded.

Presently he spoke again. "Amity is better than animosity." That was all. The second man said nothing; his was the task to listen and to guess. Outside, trees and shrubbery drew black pictures on the grass. By and by from out of the smoke came another epigram. "Reciprocity is better than retaliation in trade." Then the cigar was put aside, the gas turned on and the men went straight to their labor.

After breakfast next morning William McKinley found a little sheet of paper on his desk. Neatly printed on it were the three sentences of the previous night. He read them, smiled, looked up and said: "Well, George, we have begun the Buffalo speech." That morning he put down three more sentences with his own hand. "Exposition" are the timekeepers of progress," was the first. "The schoolmaster follows the flag" was the second. "Liberty follows the flag" was the last.

I saw that famous speech today in every process of its development—from the tiny sheet of paper which George B. Cortelyou had prepared on the night I have described, until the address was ready to be spoken to the country. It filled an envelope two feet long and a foot wide. There were many scraps on which were written some sudden and felicitous thought, sentiments worked out with skill and patience in the mind and was called to use from knowledge and memory. A dozen times had the speech been printed on short sheets of paper to be struggled over word by word and sentence by sentence. On every page could be seen the penciled corrections, additions and omissions of the author. From the evening of its beginning until the day of its delivery was a month—a month of pain-taking labor of ceaseless effort toward polish and perfection.

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Regimental Reunions and Forty Second Anniversary Battle of Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, September 17-21, 1905.

On September 18, 1905, will occur the forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and in addition to hold at the same time, a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the south.

Low SETTLER'S RATES

TO POINTS IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

VIA COTTON BELT ROUTE.

On first and third Tuesdays of each month round trip tickets will be sold to points in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at rate of one fare plus \$2. Stopovers allowed on the going trip: 21 days in which to return.

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TO POINTS IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

VIA COTTON BELT ROUTE.

On first and third Tuesdays of each month round trip tickets will be sold to points in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at rate of one fare plus \$2. Stopovers allowed on the going trip: 21 days in which to return.

14 OFF SALE

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb. 13 15

Eggs, per dozen 15

Chickens, live, per lb. 15

Chickens, spring, dressed 40

Chickens, dressed 1

Potatoes, per bushel 25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat, 82-8

Oats, 54

Corr, 54

Following are the selling prices:

Hay, baled, per hundred 71

Straw, per hundred 58

Shelled corn, per bushel 71

Oats, per bushel 71

Corn, 71

Hay, loose, per ton 87-85

AGUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Wisslow's RHINO-SYRUP has been used for children's croup. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, is the best remedy for Diphtheria. Twenty-three cents a bottle.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Lake LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. A druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WHITMAN'S

semi-Annual

One Fourth Off Sale!

July and January of each year we inaugurate this sale to clean up the balance of the season's Clothing and Hats.

You Know What This Means.

It means you'll have a chance,

Beginning Friday, July 14,

Ending Saturday, Aug. 12

To buy up-to-date Clothing and Hats at Seventy-Five Cents on the Dollar. We're bound to make each season take care of itself and to that end have started this money saving sale. We want to reach every man in Massillon and vicinity, not only to tell him how good our clothes are, but how little money it takes to get them. We need the room, we need the money, but we don't need the goods. Some dealers may be content to go to sleep during the "off" season; we're not—we prefer to keep stock moving out at any cost. It's bad policy to pack goods away from one season to the next; styles change, and we prefer to sell up-to-date goods only. We run no risk of piling up clothing that's out-of-date, and have no dead capital. This is the course we pursue. Our store will not be closed to mark down goods—our prices are marked in plain figures. You pay us three-fourths of the regular marked price of any Summer Suit or Hat and no more. Be sure to be on hand early, as the early pickers get the cream.

\$20.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$15.00	\$4.00 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = \$3.00
\$18.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$13.50	\$3.00 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = \$2.25
\$15.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$11.25	\$2.50 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = \$1.88
\$12.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$9.00	\$2.00 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = \$1.50
\$10.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$7.50	\$1.50 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = \$1.13
\$8.00 Men's Suits, 1-4 off, now = \$6.00	\$1.00 Men's Hats, 1-4 off, now = 75c

See Our Show Windows for Goods and Prices.

C. M. WHITMAN,

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher,

S. W. Cor. Main and Erie Sts.,

Massillon, Ohio.

"The Store That Gives You the Right Goods at the Right Price."

The Independent's

Exchange Dept.

Is Opportunity's Press Agent

Have you tried it? If not, you are behind the times. It is the POPULAR hit of the day.

Men, Women, Children

You all have something you do not need that you would like to trade for something that you DO want. The Exchange Department will find you the exchange.

Try It and Be Convinced.

Think of it! You can offer a banjo or any other kind of a trade to a brick block.

What Do You Think of That? 3 Days for 25c.

Try It! Try It! Try It!